Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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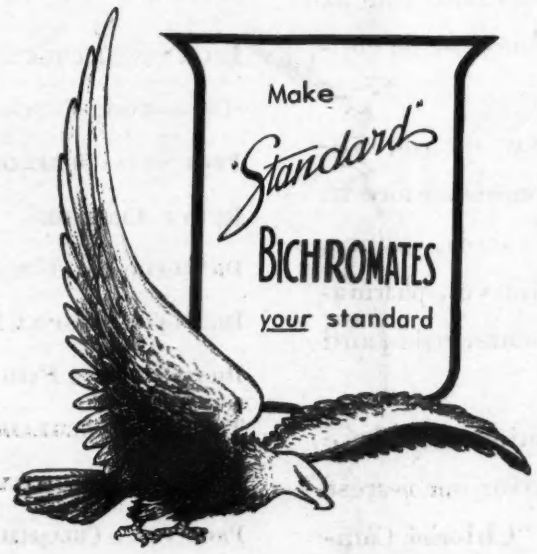

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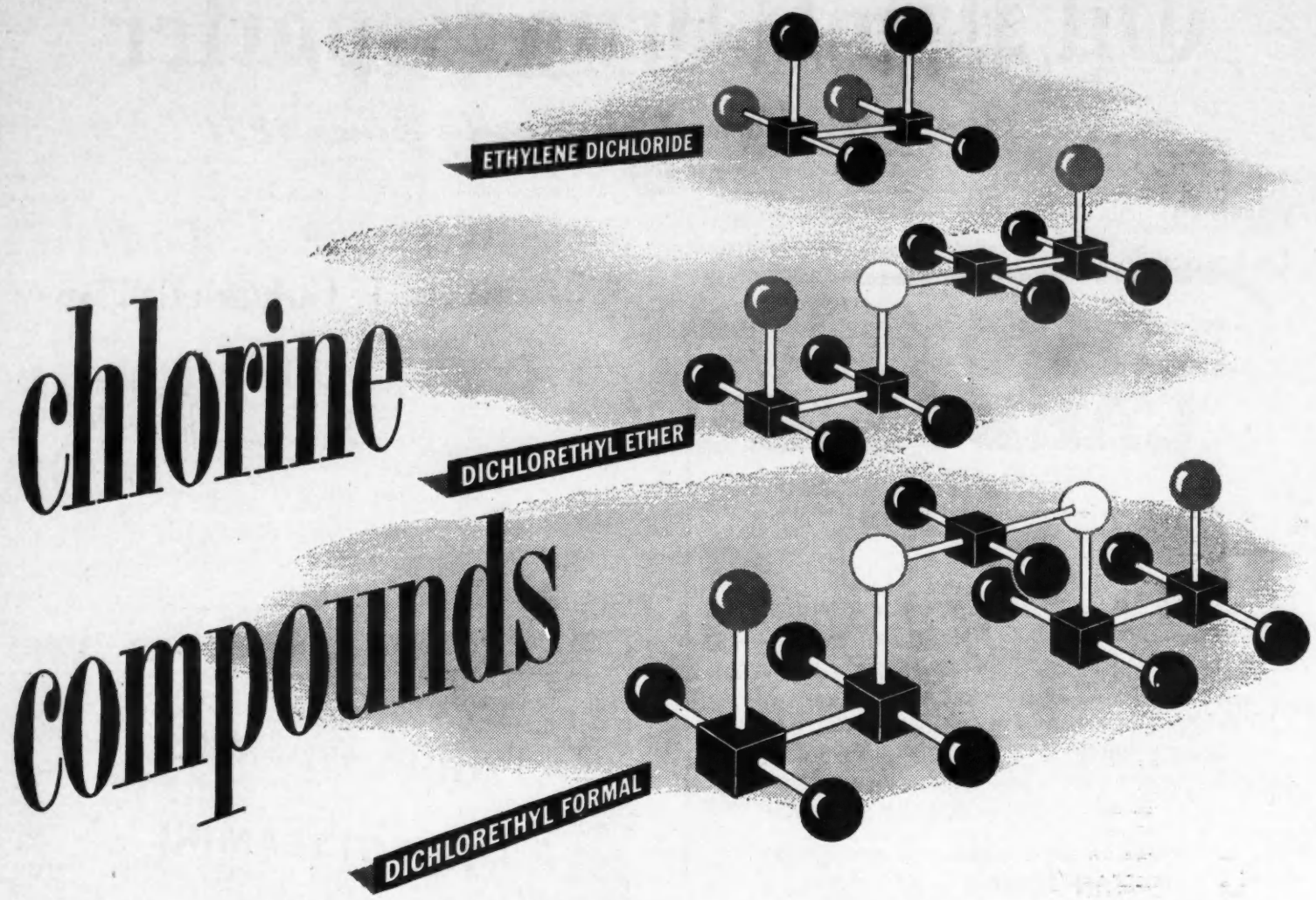

chlorine compounds

Industrial Solvents – Chemical Intermediates – Agricultural Fumigants

The molecules represented here are some of the chlorinated organic compounds that have been developed by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation to meet the needs of industry and agriculture.

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Patents Damages Legislation Modified

OPD Washington Bureau

A proposed new law modifying the basis on which damages may be claimed for patent infringements was awaiting the signature of the President July 25 following house approval of several amendments to H. R. 5311 passed by the senate earlier in the week.

The bill is an amendment to section 4921 of the Revised Statutes to empower the courts in the case of innocent infringements of patents to merely assess royalties and restrain further infringement, and in the case of willful infringement to provide what the damages shall be. These are to be due compensation for making using, or selling the invented article, but not less than a reasonable royalty therefor.

The objective of the bill is to make the basis of recovery in patent infringement suits general damages: that is, any damages a complainant can prove, not less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest from the time the infringement occurred, rather than damages based upon profits.

The amendments inserted by the senate were largely procedural having to do with attorneys' fees and how they shall be paid, with the exception of one which exempts cases now pending from application of the law. It states that in pending causes in which the taking of the testimony has been concluded, they are to be governed by the present law rather than by the new law.

Oil Firms Seek Added Details in 'Trust' Suit

OPD Washington Bureau

Oil companies named in a six-year old antitrust suit have filed motions in Federal District Court asking for clarification and a more definite statement of the claims and a bill of particulars by the government. One firm, the Sun Oil Company, filed an answer denying it had conspired to restrain trade.

The Justice Department filed the suit in 1940, charging the American Petroleum Institute, twenty-two major oil companies, and more than 200 subsidiary companies with conspiracy to restrain trade, monopolize the industry, manipulate prices and maintain other practices to the detriment of the consumer. The case was deferred until the end of the war.

Harshaw Names Hovey To Direct Research

Waldo C. Hovey has been elected vice-president in charge of research and development for the Harshaw Chemical Company according to W. J. Harshaw, president. He is assuming his new duties at once.

Mr. Hovey graduated from McGill University in 1916 in chemical engineering. From 1916-1925 he was connected with Shawinigan Chemicals Corporation as superintendent. From 1925 to 1944 he was with Niacet Chemicals Corporation, Niagara Falls, New York, as general manager. From 1944-46 he was manager of plant operations with Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia.

Resin Makers May Apply for Price Raises

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers of synthetic resins, plastics materials and substitute rubber are now authorized to apply for individual adjustments in their ceiling prices where costs have so increased as to threaten continued production. The authorization, effective July 26, is contained in amendment 11 to MPR 406. Manufacturers ceilings are now frozen at March, 1942, levels.

Workers Get Right to Bargain Individually

OPD Washington Bureau

A constitutional amendment guaranteeing persons the right to bargain individually or collectively with employers was reported favorably to the senate July 24 by an 8 to 3 vote of the senate judiciary committee.

The proposal which Senator Charles O. Andrews of Florida, its sponsor, described as "an Eleventh Article in the Bill of Rights" reads:—

"The inherent right of a person to work and bargain freely with his employer, individually or collectively, for terms and condi'ions of his employment shall not be denied or infringed by any Federal or state law, or by any organization of whatever nature."

Fertilizer European Need Put at $140,000,000

Liberated areas of Europe will need approximately $140,000,000 worth of fertilizers and about $60,000,000 worth of seed for the 1947 crop, according to the United Nations Relief.

The estimate is contained in a report just completed by the agency on future supply operations, to be taken up for consideration by the governing council at its coming meeting in Geneva August 5. It is presently contemplated that UNRRA will end its supply operations in Europe by December of this year.

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, director-general, said that in view of the planned liquidation of the agency in the face of continuing needs of these areas next year he has asked the council for a specific decision concerning the measures to be adopted for those countries still dependent upon UNRRA for aid.

He has recommended that the council give thought to the possibility of having loans made by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or other financial institutions to such countries for seeds and fertilizers.

OPA Revived For Fiscal Year With Greatly Curtailed Power

OPD Washington Bureau

The Federal attempt to control prices was resumed July 25, after more than a three-weeks lapse, when President Truman signed the so-called "compromise" OPA bill extending the emergency price-control and stabilization acts until June 30, 1947.

In the main the new law follows closely the bill that met with the President's veto just before the expiration of OPA last month, but it is toned down in respect of those provisions that aroused his greatest ire. The new law became effective the moment the President signed the bill and all the price ceilings that were in effect June 30 were restored automatically.

In expectation of the President's approving the bill, OPA was preparing to issue over the weekend about 150 new orders affecting ceilings and regulations which had been under consideration prior to expiration of the law June 30 but which had not been completed at that time. Included among these were said to be several in the chemical and allied fields, probably the most important being the new ceiling of $30 a ton on ammonium sulphate.

Three-Cornered Authority

Briefly the new law restores price and rent controls until June 30, 1947, but it sets up a three-man superboard to order the decontrol of prices upon petition of industry, over the objections of either the Secretary of Agriculture of the Office of Price Administration. President Truman told his press conference immediately after the signing the bill that he already had two men in mind for the board but had not yet selected the third member. He hoped to name

—Continued on page 39

Dr. W.C. Mende Joins Ortho Pharmaceutical

Dr. William C. Mende of Rochelle Park, N. J., has joined the staff of Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, Linden, N. J., as director of pharmaceutical development. He will be in charge of research, control and pilot plant operations.

Dr. W. C. Mende

For the past ten years Dr. Mende was associated with William R. Warner and its subsidiaries. He was at one time senior pharmaceutical research for the Hudnut Institute for two years prior to assuming his present connection he was director of research for the Hudnut Institute for Dermatological Research.

Lead Pigment Ceiling Reversed

OPD Washington Bureau

An increase of 1¾ cents per pound of primary lead contained in each gallon of 100 percent pure lead pigment paint was authorized July 26 by the Office of Price Administration. The action followed OPA's recent authorization to advance the price of lead paste by the same amount. Both actions were needed to cover the approved increase in the ceilings for primary lead on June 3, 1946.

The new action is an interim increase. A study of production costs will be made by OPA. Indications have been received that existing ceilings for the major portion of the lead pigment paints were below production costs. Resellers are permitted to pass on the percentage amount of the increase to consumers. The action was authorized by amendment 85 to price regulation 188.

Lime Ceiling Up $1 Per Ton

Ceiling prices for chemical, industrial and construction lime were raised $1 per ton July 26 for producers east of the Rocky Mountains by amendment 53 to MPR 592 issued by the OPA. Resellers of these commodities are permitted to pass on the percentage amount of the increase. Resellers under area of pricing orders must have approval of OPA district offices before passing on any increase, however.

Lithopone Ceiling Raised by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

An increase of 15 cents per 100 pounds lithopone, effective July 26, was announced by the Office of Price Administration. The action makes provision for individual adjustments of ceiling prices where manufacturers of lithopone can show that existing ceiling prices are resulting in hardships.

Labor Relations

Mitchell M. Shipman and Paul E. Anderson

Instalment VII

Preparations for Collective Bargaining—II

What are the essential needs for management in its bargaining with labor?

Even before any question of collective bargaining arises, or after it has been accepted, the labor audit is an important management tool. The labor audit is in brief a study of management's labor policies and their effects. Foremen, workers, and union, as well as higher executives, reflect these policies.

Many approaches may be made. The simplest is the use of the sample poll. Internally, the audit should be conducted by the personnel department. Externally, well qualified experts should conduct it. Periodically, the audit should be conducted by outside experts.

Taking the long view, management in small and medium sized establishments needs such an appraisal. Immersed in details, exercising many functions, both staff and line, executives in small and medium establishments are often unaware of the results of their policies upon their own personnel. Often these policies are contradictory, based on *ad hos* situations, and are developed through snap decisions.

Another value of the autdit is its summary of the kind of existing records affecting workers and personnel practices. Terms and conditions of employment, safety, training, negotiations, and adjustments of disputes and relations outside the plant, as well as working conditions generally, may enter into a labor audit.

Informative Value

Chiefly, the audit attempts to make clear to management its own policies and give them a linkage in logic. It gives direction to personnel policies and men and suggests ways of making their work more effective. Not only does it analyze the workers' interests —and union's, too—but it also develops the public stake, the interests of the customers and others. It may also touch upon government relations with the plant and management.

In a good sense, it is a means of expressing management goodwill and educating executives and workers alike in their common interests. It puts in simple written form the basic policies of the company, and measures their effectiveness on other departments, functions, and processes. At a bargaining conference, particularly during the initial stages of the first

—Continued on page 57

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

July 25, 1946	July 18, 1946	July 27, 1945
138.7	138.6	133.6

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

In spite of much uncertainty because of the efforts to resuscitate OPA, there was a goodly measure of price changing in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. It is interesting to observe that, once again, prices were cut on more items than were in the rather substantial list of advances. Also, once again, the weight of the changes was on the advancing side. Fatty oils were the major influence.

Because of the fear of price rollbacks in the event of OPA's revival, sellers were not vigorously operating. Because of the semi-official pronouncement that goods bought at an above-ceiling price but not delivered by the time the ceiling was repaired would be chargeable at only the ceiling price, sellers were trying to speed up deliveries; buyers were in no hurry to get goods. The transportation situation favored the latter.

The end of the week found everything and everybody becalmed in a deep-blue haze.

OPA Rollback Policy Outlined by Porter

Price Administrator Paul A. Porter emphasized July 26 that under the new price control law all ceilings go back to where they were on June 30, except where the new law specifically makes other provisions.

These restored ceilings will serve as the basis for any adjustments made necessary as a result of the new act or because of any adjustments in process on June 30, he explained.

All industries and businesses, buyers and sellers covered by OPA price schedule regulations or orders on June 30, Mr. Porter pointed out, are now automatically subject to those same regulations as if the new act had become law on June 30.

Mr. Porter announced at the same time the issuance of the supplementary order 171 relating as to how sellers are to treat costs during the period July 1 to July 25 when price control was in abeyance.

The action relates to all manufacturers, processors service suppliers. wholesalers and retailers whose ceilings are set through application of mark-up to the costs of goods, and covers those situations where goods were delivered to them between July 1 and July 25.

The sellers like all sellers must, in general, go back to June 30 as a basis for their calculations. The supplementary order that they must determine their lawful ceilings for sales on the basis of their last costs incurred before June 1, 1946, or on their suppliers' ceilings as authorized by OPA action issued before August 15, 1946, and in effect at or before the time the goods were sold. However, the cost used for pricing purposes must not in any case exceed the actual cost paid by the sellers.

Sellers pricing their goods on the basis of their suppliers' ceilings must obtain a written statement of these maximum prices from their suppliers before they deliver their goods.

Mr. Porter pointed out that it is erroneous to assume that all agricultural commodities are removed from price control until the Secretary of Agriculture certifies on September 1 items which are in short supplies.

Until September 1 Mr. Porter said all agricultural commodities now under ceilings will remain under ceilings unless decontrolled.

OPA very shortly will announce special actions to cover changes in subsidies and other factors relating to coffee, flour, cornmeal and wet corn milling products.

Nonferrous Metals Price Control Lifted

OPD Washington Bureau

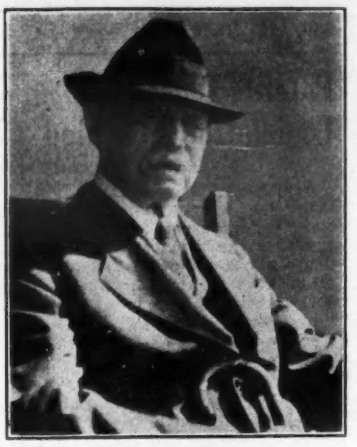
Several nonferrous metals and a large number of nonmetallic minerals were suspended from price control July 26 by the Office of Price Administration. Among the list were the following:—

Arsenic trioxide, crude and refined; cadmium oxide and cadmium sulphide; metallic arsenic; bismuth metal and alloys; cadmium metals; activated clay and alusite; aplite; barite; bentonite; bleaching clays; bulk chalk; celestite china clay; cryolite; diatomaceous earth feldspar; fuller's earth; gilsonite; graphite; ilmenite; kyanite; mineral fillers; olivine; paper clay; pumice; pyrites rotten stone; rutile; slate flour; whiting and witherite.

Obituaries

George S. James

George Stanley James, associated with the chemical industry in Philadelphia for seventy-six years, died in that city July 20. He was ninety-four years of age. Up until his death, Mr. James was believed to be the oldest living man associated with the chemical industry and the one who, more than any other, had been continuously active in the trade for the greatest number of years.



George S. James

Mr. James started his career in 1870 with the Philadelphia naval stores and

—*Continued on page 78*

OPA Action Taken On Many Products

OPD Washington Bureau

A number of ceiling price increases, decontrolled actions and miscellaneous actions, which were under consideration June 30 before the old price control act expired, were issued July 26 by the OPA. These actions are based on standards in existence at that time and do not relate to the new law just signed by the President.

Included among the actions were the following:—

Steel shipping containers of 12½-pound to 25-pound capacity—manufacturers of these containers used by producers of white and red lead will receive the same 10 percent ceiling price increase announced March 26 for other steel shipping containers.

Packaged cement—additional producers ceiling prices increased 5 cents per barrel in that part of the United States East of the Rockies but not including the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. Bulk prices remain unchanged.

Chemical cordwood sold in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania—producers' ceiling prices increased 10 percent to be borne by the chemical plant.

Suspension from price control covers an extensive list of industrial machinery and equipment, having an annual sales volume of over $2,000,000,000, and included certain electrical equipment, machine tools, petroleum drilling and producers' equipment, mining machinery and automatic testing and maintenance equipment.

Also a number of specialty items in the rubber drug sundries field also were suspended.

Rubber Report Urges Return to Private Trade

The second report of the interagency policy committee on rubber containing a detailed discussion of the research and development problems were issued July 28 by the War Mobilization Office.

The report calls for a shift in synthetic rubber research from improving processing and production technique in already known types of synthetic rubber to discovering and developing new and better types of synthetic rubber, declaring this to be necessary if synthetic rubber is to compete with natural rubber in a free market.

To accomplish this end the report recommended the transfer of the synthetic rubber industry to private hands as quickly as possible. It was also recommended that the patent agreements entered into between the Government and producers during the war in the styrene and butadiene field be terminated as to future discoveries of each signatory when said signatory acquires a Government plan.

Establishment of a national supervisory rubber body was advocated in the report.

Late Markets

Alumina Acetate Off

Prices of alumina acetate solution and soda acetate were changed from a delivered to f.o.b., works, basis by a producer. Alumina acetate, 24 percent basic solution, was quoted at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, less carlots, f.o.b., works; 20 percent normal solution, 8½c. to 9c. per pound; soda acetate, anhydrous, 8.2c. to 9.2c. per pound, and technical, 60 percent, 4.7c. to 5.2c. per pound, same basis.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Advances Alexander

H. M. Alexander, manager of the sales technical service department of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has been appointed assistant to George P. MacNichol, vice-president in charge of sales.

Antimony Was Meant

The fourth item in the index to the contents of OPD last week read:—"Ammonia Shortage to Continue...5." Because of a typographical error, it misrepresented the item, "Antimony Shortage to Continue in 1946" on page 5.

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Bids Wanted

Aluminum Sulphate: — 10,000 pounds; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25 D. C.; invitation 47-31, opening August 6.

Copper Sulphate:—200 pounds; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, Dc C.; invitation 47-31, opening August 6.

Insecticide, Liquid:—2,850 gallons; Purchasing Officer, District Government, Washington 4, D. C.; schedule DC-8645-A, opening July 30.

Lard: — 3,000 pounds; Administrative Manager, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.; invitation 14-1673, opening July 31.

Lime, Hydrated:—40,000 pounds; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.; invitation 47-31, opening August 6.

Salt, Rock or Evaporated: — 80,000 pounds; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.; invitation 47-31, opening August 6.

Shortening:—3,000 pounds; Administrative Manager, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.; invitation 14-1673, opening July 31.

Soap, Powdered, Laundry':—2,400 pounds; District Manager, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Purchase & Supply Division, Transportation building, Ft. Worth, Texas; RT7S-5783, opening July 30.

Soap, Toilet:—20,000 cakes; District Manager, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Purchase & Supply Division, Transportation building, Ft. Worth, Texas; invitation RT7S-5783, opening July 30.

Rosin Order M-387 Revoked by CPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Continuing its policy of removing controls as rapidly as possible, the Civilian Production Administration removed July 26 the reporting requirements covering consumption and stocks of rosin by revoking the rosin order.

The rosin order, M-387, was instituted during the war in order to conserve rosin. It was amended in January, 1946, at which time quota restrictions were removed. The reporting provisions were retained to determine the increased demand.

This having been accomplished, CPA said that the provisions of the order no longer served any useful purpose and these have been revoked to remove an undue burden on industry.

During the war both gum and wood rosin were scarce, and in order that the war uses might be promptly met it was necessary to limit the amount of rosin used by manufacturers of paints, varnishes, pharmaceuticals, paper and soap.

Officials of CPA Chemicals Division stated that they felt the order had served its purpose well and that as a whole industry had cooperated wholeheartedly in compliance with it.

Plastic Materials Allocation Criticized

OPD Washington Bureau

Recent action of the Civilian Production Administration in withdrawing assistance to manufacturers needing plastic molding powder, plastic molding compounds and synthetic resins to support minimum economic rates of production was sharply criticized by the house small business investigating committee July 24 as an example of the "manner in which concentration of economic power in certain industries is furthered by CPA inaction during the reconversion period."

The CPA announced the withdrawal of its assistance in direction 17 to PR-28 in which it was explained that the reason for the withdrawal was the fact that shortage of these materials has become so severe that many consumers will not be able to obtain sufficient amounts to maintain minimum economic rates of operation. Under the standard provisions of PR-28, small plants and only small plants were entitled to sufficient priorities assistance to maintain a minimum economic rate, regardless of

—*Continued on page 70*

Quits Oils, Fats Post

William H. Jasspon, director of the fats and oils division of the production and marketing administration of the Department of Agriculture, has resigned to return to private industry, but will continue as a consultant to the administration.

Fats, Oils Rationing Authority Limit Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

An amendment to the second war powers act to limit the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to ration or allocate fats, oils, grains, or other materials in short supply was introduced in the house this week by Representative Anton J. Johnson of Illinois.

The bill (H. R. 7103) states that the secretary's powers to allocate these materials are to be limited only to essential uses. No allocation or quota system would be established or maintained on any commodity the end use of which is not essential.

Wartime Blacklists Use as Guide Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

Although wartime blacklists of foreign firms have been dropped, the Department of Commerce advises United States exporters and importers to use the lists to check the "political" standing of foreign firms.

In explanation, the department said that the inclusion of a firm on the proclaimed list may have seriously affected its financial and credit standing and altered its position as a credit risk.

Economic Affairs Aid For State Dept. Voted

OPD Washington Bureau

Creation of another office of Undersecretary of State to be in charge of economic affairs was provided in a bill (H. R. 6646) passed by the house July 22.

This office, which would continue in existence for a period of two years unless extended by later enactment, would have supervision over all foreign economic activities of the government, including the disposal of surplus property abroad, settlement of claims between the United States and other countries, granting of credits to foreign governments, determination of the government's economic policy with respect to Germany and Japan and activities growing out of the United Nations Organization, the Bretton Woods agreements, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization.

U.S. Alcohol Plant Sales Halted

OPD Washington Bureau

The senate finance committee has given its approval to a S. J. Res 166 to hold up the sale of the three-government-owned grain alcohol plants and the alcohol-butadiene plants located at Kobuta, Pa., Louisville, Ky., and Institute, W. Va., pending establishment of a permanent rubber policy.

The bill also would amend the law to permit industrial alcohol plants to continue the use of their facilities for the production of sugars and syrups from surplus agricultural products until December 31, 1947. This authority, under the terms of a bill that became law only a month ago, would expire next February.

In its report to the senate, the finance committee explained that the primary objective of the resolution is to permit a complete study of the utilization of agricultural commodities in the production of industrial alcohol and derivatives therefrom, including synthetic rubber, and it is essential that, should processes be perfected with corresponding utilization of present waste byproducts whereby an economical production of rubber is feasible, the necessary facilities may be available for the absorption of impending agricultural surpluses.

It was the opinion of the committee that to convey, dismantle, destroy, or remove from the country these plants and facilities prior to the time congress considers the many aspects of problems involved would be a grave mistake. The report added:—

The extension of the utilization of surplus agricultural products in the period beginning in 1947, when there will in all probability be tremendous surpluses, will be one of the most important problems of the next congress, and the retention of government-owned facilities which might be adapted to such a program is an essential phase of such a program. The conversion of agricultural waste products into dextrose, glucose, and malt syrups, or into industrial alcohol, feed, and other byproducts from surplus grains, potatoes, and waste agricultural materials is one of the primary objectives of the government. The retention of these plants to conform to such a policy is strongly recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture as being of vital importance to the national economy as an integral part of any program for national defense and in the disposal and consumption of surplus crops.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

A new idea in management-employee relations is being advanced by Commerce Department officials as a possible means of curbing labor unrest. It is being proposed that each industry set up its own stabilization board to deal with labor disputes, similar in some respects to the way industry-management disputes were handled under the codes of NRA.

Headed by a paid chairman with a paid staff, these boards would be empowered, whenever a labor problem arose which could not be resolved by company-union negotiation, to examine the facts of the dispute and determine their worth. The cost of running the board would be split between labor and management in each industry, and both labor and management would be required to post bond as evidence of good faith in accepting the board's findings and decisions.

To be given their fullest freedom, the boards, however, would have to be given immunity from any anti-trust regulations. Thus far the Justice Department has taken no position on the question.

Fertilizer Service

W. A. Minor, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, is also chairman of the department's committee on national fertilizers and lime policy which a year or more ago recommended the government's getting into the fertilizer business, if need be, in order to increase production to what would be a desirable level of use by farmers. So, what he had to say at the recent annual meeting of the American Plant Food Council has a peculiar pertinence. Hear him:—

Your performance during the war indicates that you are equal to almost any task. Your increases in production were phenomenal. They permitted great increases in consumption of fertilizers on the farms. Use of nitrogen increased from a prewar average of 371,000 tons to a total of 640,000 in 1940. Consumption of P_2O_5 went from 720,000 tons to 1,368,000. Use of K_2O increased from 375,000 tons to 746,000.

You did all this in the face of undoubtedly the greatest difficulties you

—*Continued on page 34*

Truman Nominates Davis For FTC Reappointment

President Truman has nominated Edwin Lamar Davis, of Tennessee, for reappointment as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Butyl Alcohol Producers Get Equipment Priority

OPD Washington Bureau

Producers of certain types of synthetic alcohol such as industrial ethyl and normal butyl will now be granted priority assistance in obtaining capital equipment, the Civilian Production Administration announced July 26.

This step was taken in order to increase manufacturing facilities for the synthetic production of industrial ethyl alcohol, normal butyl alcohol and methanol from non-food raw material such as potatoes, wood, etc. The move is necessary, CPA said, because of inability to obtain molasses in the usual quantities from the Caribbean area.

By amending Schedule 1 to Priorities Regulation 28, under which CC ratings are granted to break bottlenecks, CPA will now grant rating assistance to manufacturers of the above named products.

CPA said that although the industry is operating up to capacity in the manufacturing of synthetic alcohol, supply is still far behind demand. The requirements are about triple the supply of all types of alcohol.

There are government owned ordinance plants, CPA said, which by making only a few additions to the present equipment, can get into production quickly.

WAA Sells First Synthetic Rubber Plant

OPD Washington Bureau

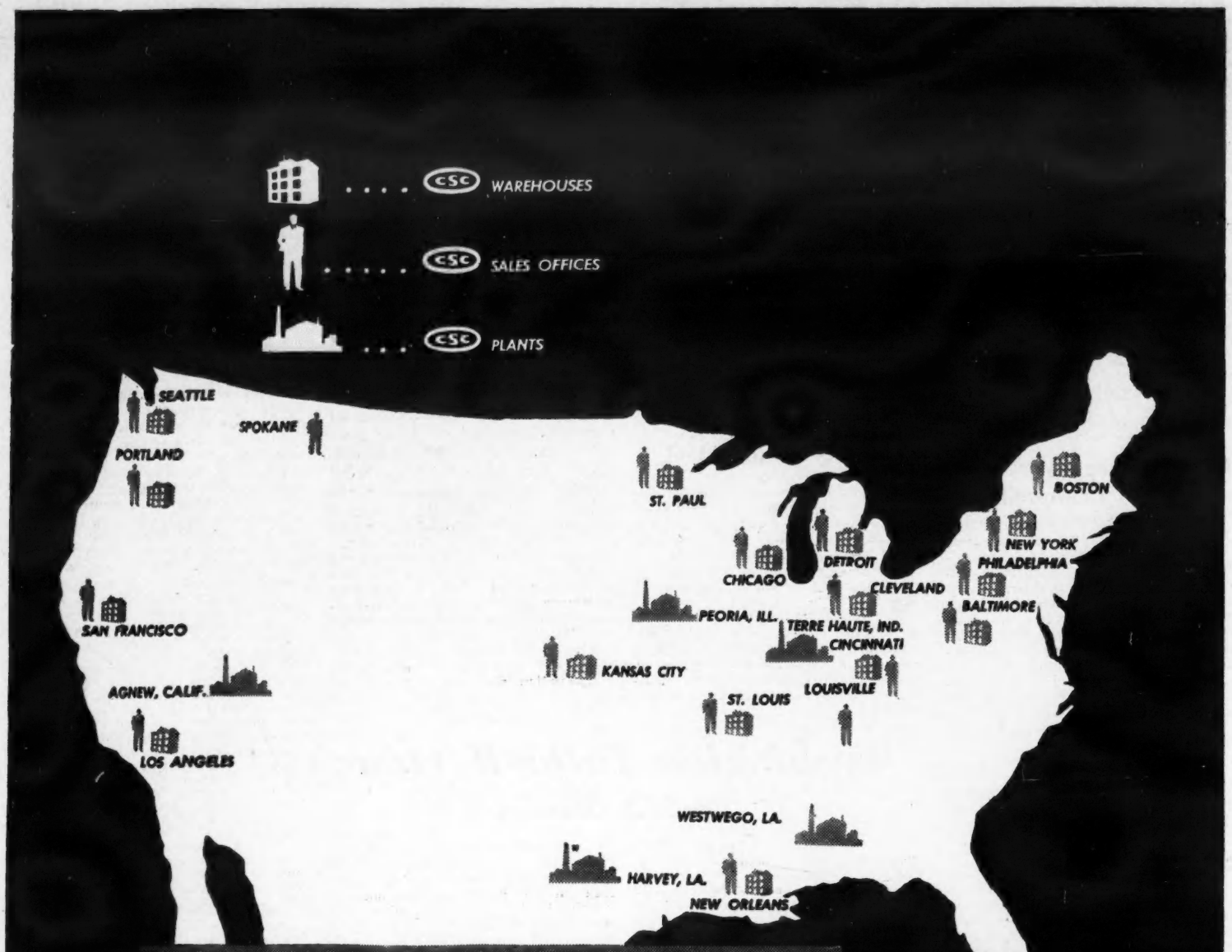
The War Assets Administration has announced the sale of a synthetic rubber plant in Louisville, Ky., to the B. F. Goodrich Company, wartime operator of the plant. It is the first government rubber plant to be sold and is subject to final approval of the Department of Justice.

Imports at U. S. Ports

New York

ACONITUM ROOT—3 bls, E Meer & Co
AGAR—25 cs, S B Penick & Co; 25 cs, Fletcher, Eichman & Co
ALCOHOL—500 dms, Continental Distilling Corp; Cetyl, 20 cs
ALGARROBILLA BARK—4,666 bgs, Littlejohn & Co
ALMOND OIL—10 dms, Ungerer & Co; 10 dms, Schroeder Bros
ALTHEA ROOT—30 bls, S B Penick & Co; 9 bls, Peek & Velsor; 13 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co
ANGELICA ROOT—16 bls, R J Prentiss & Co
ANISE—20 bgs, National City Bank; 224 bgs, Sussex Trading Corp; 160 bgs, C T Wilson & Co; 83 bgs
ARNICA FLOWERS—158 bgs, 35 bls, E Meer & Co; 33 bls, S B Penick & Co; 5 bls
ARROWROOT — 2,227 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol Inc
ARSENIC—299 bbls, American Smelting & Refg Co
ASPHALT MINERAL—404 bgs, G S Ziegler & Co
BABASSU OIL—220 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co
BALATA—153 cs, Bank of New York; 50 cs, Earle Bros
BALL CLAY—100 tons
BAY OIL—2 dms, 3 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co; 12 dms, 2 cs, Barclay Bank
BEES WAX—20 bls, Geck Trading Corp; 16 pkgs, E A Bromund Co; 1,748 blocks, Liviriato Bros; 37 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co; 92 bgs, Independent Fur Brokers, Inc
BELLADONNA LEAVES—9 bls, C L Huisking & Co
BERBERITZE ROOT—8 bls, R J Prentiss & Co
BROWN EARTH—224 bgs, C J Osborn & Co
CABRIUVA OIL—7 cs, Brazilian Warrent & Co
CARDAMOM—346 cs, W E Martin & Co
CARNAUBA WAX — 4 bgs, Dickman, Wright & Pugh; 80 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp; 50 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co; 400 bgs, S C Robinson & Son; 20 bgs, Geismar & Co
CARUB FLOUR—200 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
CASEIN—3,000 bgs, Hercules Powder Co; 1,000 bgs, Sheffield Farms Co, Inc
CASTOR BEANS—10,481 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons; 18,223 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CEDARWOOD OIL—5 dms, W J Bush & Co, Inc
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—250 bgs, H J Baker & Bros
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—120 pkgs, S B Penick & Co
CHICLE GUM—625 bls, Chicle Development Co; 220 bgs, Pablo Calvet Co; 639 bls, Mexican Exploration Co; 265 bls, F Huber & Co
CINCHONA BARK—541 bgs, Reconstruction Finance
CITRONELLA OIL—8 dms, Fruit Dispatch Co; 14 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co; 1 dm, Van Ameringen-Haebler; 5 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna; 11 dms, Volkart Bros
CLOVES—250 bls, Dodge & Olcott Co; 1,000 bls, Geo Lueders & Co; 400 bls, Aromatic Products, Inc; 500 bls, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co; 400 bls, Consumers Import Co
COCOABUTTER—634 cs, General Cocoa Co
COCOA RESIDUE—800 bgs
COD OIL—10 dms, Inter Ocean Corp; 35 dms, White & Hodges
CODLIVER OIL—20 dms, Vitaron Chemical Mfg Co; 2,373 dms, Bankers Trust Co; 1,500 dms, E R Squibb & Sons; 631 dms, Upjohn & Co; 112 dms, Universal Transcontiriental Foreign Service; 300 dms, E F Drew & Co; 2 dms, M W Kellogg Co
CODLIVERS—15 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp
COLCHICUM ROOT—20 bls, S B Penick & Co; 4 bgs, E Meer & Co; 4 bgs, Peek & Velsor; Seed, 2 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co; 3 bgs, Inland Alkaloid Corp
COLORS, CERAMIC—6 cs, J E Bernard & Co
COPAL GUM—300 bgs, Reconstruction Finance
CORIANDER SEED—221 bgs, I A Levy; 635 bgs, M J Golombeck
COTTONSEED HULL FIBER—195 bls, Hercules Powder Co
COTTON LINTERS—33 bls, New England Trading Corp
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, W D Neuberg Co; 432 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co
CUBE ROOT — 14 bls, Reconstruction Finance Co
CUTTLEFISH BONES—159 cs, Corn Exchange Bank; 29 cs, Hinton & Co
CYMBARUM OIL—22 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co; 4 dms, Stuart Bros
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—669 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels
DIESEL OIL—71,403 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp
DIGITALIS LEAVES—39 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co

—*Continued on page 52*



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Alphachloromercurithiophene

Agriculture—Disinfectant for seeds.

Cellulose Acetate-Hydrogen-phthalate Ammonium Salt

Rubber—Thickener (Brit. 549800) for aqueous dispersions of rubber and rubberlike materials.

2:4:6-Diethylpropylphenol

Petroleum—Antioxidant (U.S. 2257-869, 2257870, 2257871, and 2257872) for insulating oils (used in conjunction with small amounts of normaltetrahydrofurfurylparaaminophenol or trithiophenyl phosphate).

4-Hydroxy-1-phenylpyrazole 3-Carboxyparachloroanilide

Photographic—Former of grey color (Brit. 542149) in photographic emulsions (used in conjunction with organic developing agents, gives grey images suitable for fine-grain black-and-white pictures).

Octanealphathiol

Chemical—New organic compound said (U.S. 2230390) to be interesting in research and market development.

—*Continued on page 72*

Book Reviews

Industrial Plastics, by Herbert R. Simonds, 396 pages, 9¼x6, Pitman Publishing Corporation, New York, $5.00. The author, in this third edition, brings up to date the list of top plastics in American industry. This list includes three new materials, with new developments and new processes for manufactures are described. The latter include cold molding, jet molding, expansion of former description of transfer molding, equipment used in fabrication. Foreign practice chapters have been expanded to cover all countries in the world that utilize plastics. Special emphasis on South America. Chemistry of plastics, tables, statistics, and charts have been revised in conformity with latest research.

Modern Drug Encyclopedia and Therapeutic Index by Alexander B. Gutman, 1157 pages, 9 x 6, The Yorke Publishing Company, New York, $10.

Designed for quick-reference desk use, the third edition has been completely rewritten and reset. Drugs are arranged alphabetically in three main divisions, i.e., pharmaceuticals, biologicals and allergens, a manufacturers, a therapeutic, and a general index have been included for quick reference. Only ethical drugs have been described in the book.

Structural formulas are a new feature and the composition, action, uses, administration and supply of approximately 8,000 medicinal preparations are presented. The quarterly supplementary service, 'New Modern Drugs,' which keeps the book up to date, is supplied free to all purchasers of the encyclopedia.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Statler hotel, Boston, December 12-15.

American Chemical Society, semi-annual meeting, Chicago, September 9-13.

American Forest Congress, Washington, D. C., October 9-11.

American Mining Congress, Denver, September 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 25-30.

American Soybean Association, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, August 29-31.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 16-18.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 17-19.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production clubs, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 4-5.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, N. Y., November 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 6-8.

National Pest Control Association, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, October 28-30.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 23-26.

Mathieson Cleared Of 'Trust' Charges

OPD Washington Bureau

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed its complaint against the Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, one of five corporations charged with conspiracy to eliminate price competition and to monopolize the production, sales and distribution of liquid and solid carbon dioxide.

The respondent's motion for dismissal declared there was no evidence to sustain the allegations of the complaint as to the Mathieson company, and that the record showed Mathieson did not commit any unlawful trade practices and was not a party to any unlawful combination or conspiracy.

Soybean Assn to Hold Convention August 29-31

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Soybean Association will be held in the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo., August 29-31. Preliminary program follows:—

Thursday, August 29

"Soybean Production Practice Summaries," J. W. Calland, director of agronomic research, Central Soya Company, Decatur, Ind.

"Large-Scale Soybean Production, Henry L. Cohn, of Valley Farms Company, Carrollton, Ill.

"Soybeans and the Fertility Level," Dr. A. G. Norman, department of agronomy, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

"Today's Knowledge of Soybean Diseases and Pests," Dr. William B. Alling-

—*Continued on page 75*

Bain to Get Sauveur '46 Achievement Award

The American Society for Metals has announced that Dr. Edgar C. Bain, vice-president in charge of metallurgy and research for the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, has been awarded the Albert Sauveur Achievement Award for 1946. The award was made on the basis of the recipient's conception of a new approach to the heat treatment of steel.

Dr. Bain, former president and director of the society, will receive a scroll and plaque on November 21 at the society's annual banquet, held as part of the National Metal Congress and Exposition at Atlantic City, N. J.

Strategic Materials Stockpile Measure Signed by President

OPD Washington Bureau

President Truman last week signed "with reluctance" the bill (S752) authorizing the country to stockpile critical and strategic materials.

Emphasizing that he signed the bill because it is important to the national interest that the government have the power to acquire stockpiles, he strongly protested the so-called "Buy American" provisions of the measures on the grounds of costliness and inconsistency with the bill's basic objectives.

Restrictions in the act to which Mr. Truman objected are those that require only items produced or manufactured from materials originating in this country shall be purchased for public use.

These provisions will not only materially increase the cost of the proposed stockpiles, the President said in a special statement, but they will tend to defeat the conservation and strategic objectives of the bill by further defeating our already inadequate underground reserves of strategic materials.

Mr. Truman also objected to the provisions on the grounds that they seriously conflict with the foreign economic policy which the government is pursuing. He saw some hope, however, in the provision of the act which allows for exceptions to the "Buy American" rule when such purchases were determined to be "inconsistent with the public interest or the cost to be unreasonable."

This clause was interpreted by the President to mean that the stock piling program should not be used as a means of "generally subsidizing those domestic producers who otherwise could not compete successfully with other domestic or foreign producers."

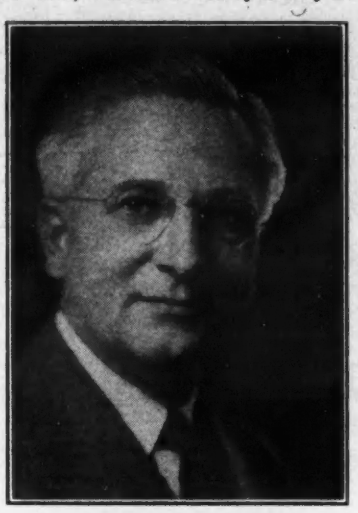
The president also said that he did not think the stockpiling measure should be used as a device to give domestic interests an advantage over foreign producers of strategic materials greater than that provided by the tariff laws.

He stressed that it was the policy of the United States to reduce trade barriers through international action and to avoid taking measures which will raise barriers to trade or "prejudice the objectives" of pending world discussions on ways of encouraging international trade.

Mr. Truman concluded by saying that a large volume of soundly based international trade is essential if the United States is to achieve prosperity, build a durable structure of world economy and attain its goal of world peace and security.

Dow to Get Chemical Industry 1946 Medal

Dr. Willard H. Dow has been awarded the Chemical Industry Medal for 1946, it is announced by Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry.



Dr. Willard H. Dow

President and chairman of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., wartime leader in the production of synthetic rubber and pioneer in seawater chemistry, through which science and industry recover raw materials from the ocean, Dr. Dow was cited for his "conspicuous service to applied chemistry."

Dr. Dow also is president of the

—*Continued on page 40*

Plant Food Council Moves to Barr Bldg.

The American Plant Food Council has moved from the National Grange building at 744 Jackson place, N. W., and is now located in Suite 817-27, Barr building, 910 Seventeenth street, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

Commerce Dept. Expands Field Offices, Services

Field services of the Department of Commerce are being organized into thirteen regions to provide a nationwide network of seventy-five offices to which inquiries can be directed for economic and technical information of interest to business. This is an increase of eighteen in the number of field offices, made possible through increased appropriations recently approved by Congress.

The personnel pattern of the offices has not been worked out in detail by Carlton Hayward, recently appointed director of the Department's Office of Field Operations, but it is hoped to have all of the larger offices staffed with men who can do specialized work, such as to give expert advice on chemicals and allied products, foods, paper and related products, machinery and metals, etc.

In addition to providing up-to-date business, economic and technical information, the field offices will pro-

—*Continued on page 56*

FWDA to Meet In Atlantic City

The annual meeting of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held in the Hotel Claridge, Atlantic City, September 17-19. The program being drafted for the meeting will follow the usual pattern of a wholesaler meeting on the first day, and the joint manufacturer-wholesalers' sessions, including the speakers forum, which will be held the following two days.

APhA to Meet

The American Pharmaceutical Association will hold its ninety-second annual convention at the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 27-30.

German Research Reports

Water and Sewage Treatment

German water supply practices and methods for disposal of sewage and industrial waste are described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. The report was made by investigators for the Technical Industrial Intelligence Division of the department.

In general, German practices have developed along conventional lines, the investigators say.

Chlorination receives less attention in Germany than in the United States, according to the report. Ground waters are of good quality and do not require much chlorine. Usually 0.1 to 0.2 parts per million of chlorine are applied to the water entering filtered water reservoirs. At Stuttgart, however, superchlorination (5.0 to 9.0 parts per million) is used, followed by dechlorination through granular activated carbon filters. Except at Stuttgart, the largest amount of chlorine used is 0.6 parts per million, in the Tegal plant in Berlin.

German sewage disposal plants also are similar to those in the United States. A few of the items of special interest to engineers, noted by the investigators, were the use of enclosed trickling filters to reduce fly and odor nuisances, extensive use of pneumatic ejectors for raw sludge pumping, the absence of contact filters, and the generation of gas from farm wastes.

German methods for treating cyanide, chromate, copper, and phenolic industrial wastes were considered of interest by the investigators, although no major items of new equipment were noted.

The report (PB-3549; photostat, $2; microfilm, 50 cents; 18 pages) contains brief descriptions of German water supply sources, transmission methods, pumping, treatment, quality, storage, and distribution. It also outlines Germon methods for sewage treatment and industrial waste disposal.

Three other reports on German water supply practices are also available from OTS.

PB-3573 (photostat, $10; microfilm, $1.50; 146 pages) is an original German report (untranslated), prepared by the Geiger factory (Geigersche Fabrik) at Karlsruhe. It gives a comprehensive picture of recent developments in German water purification techniques. Pictures, schematic diagrams, and charts accompany the text.

PB-3579 (photostat, $7; microfilm, $1; 93 pages) contains thirty-one technical drawings, with German cap-

—*Continued on page 55*

Feed Manufacturers To Meet Nov. 7-9

Cornell University's annual nutrition conference for feed manufacturers will be held in Syracuse, N. Y., November 7-8 and at the Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., on November 9.

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

July 25, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).			
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works	lb.	.11	- —
5 and 10 gals., works	lb.	.14	- —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).			
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.36	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	- .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.28	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.50	- .80
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.29	- .31
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27	- .29
USP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.36	- .37
kgs.	lb.	.37	- .39
powd., bbls.	lb.	.34	- .35
kgs.	lb.	.35	- .37
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms.	lb.	.49	- .67
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
Methyl (see (M).			
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
5-gal. lots, works	lb.	.45	- —
less than 5-gal. lots, works.	lb.	.50	- —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.00	- —
dms.	lb.	1.08	- 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.	lb.	.60	- —
Acid, abietic, dcmas., c.l., wks.	lb.	.07½	—
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.38	- 3.63
50%, bbls.	100 lbs.	5.59	- 5.83
70%, bbls.	100 lbs.	6.68	- 6.93
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.47	- 7.72
99.5%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	12.50	-13.25
99.5%, bls.	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
tanks	100 lbs.	6.93	- 7.35
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
dms., works	100 lbs.	9.25	- 9.75
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.93	- 7.35
USP, dms., works.	100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.41	- 4.69
36%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.86	- 5.11
60%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.00	- 7.25
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.25	- 9.51
USP, 80%, cbys.	lb.	.08	- .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	.45	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.46	- .50

standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, USP, cryst., powd., bbls., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
tech., bbls.	lb.	.95	- —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).			
USP, powd., dms., kgs.	lb.	.20	- .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots.	kilo.	24.50	- —
25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	25.00	- —
10-kilo lots	kilo.	25.35	- —
5-kilo lots	kilo.	25.70	- —
bots., kilo lots	kilo.	26.41	- —
500 grams	kilo.	27.47	- —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.60	- —
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.95	- 2.05
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.43	- —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.44	- —
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.47	- —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.54	- —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.55	- —
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	- .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.55	- .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.	lb.	.56	- .57
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	- .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works.	lb.	.95	- —
Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton	99.90	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton	111.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton	116.00	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton	109.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton	121.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton	126.00	- —
bulk, frt. alld.	ton	95.50	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton	104.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton	116.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton	121.00	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton	114.00	- —
ton lots, ex whse.	ton	126.00	- —
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton	131.00	- —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.29	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	- —
Broener's, bbls.	lb.	1.11	- —
Acid, cacodylic, bots.	lb.	13.50	-14.50
Camphoric, cns.	lb.	6.95	- 7.00
Caprylic, 99%, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Capric, tech., ret. dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03½	- .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	—
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb.	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't.	lb.	.23	- —
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.23	- —
dms.	lb.	.25½	- .26½
kgs.	lb.	.24	- —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't.	lb.	.20½	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.21	- —
dms.	lb.	.23	- .24
kgs.	lb.	.21½	—
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.			
Cleve's, bbls.	lb.	.65	- —
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.	lb.	.17½	- .19½
Corn oil,[1] a.d., dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.12	- —
Cottonseed oil,[1] a.d., dms., c.l. lb.	lb.	.12	- .13
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11¼	- 12¼
Cresylic, dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	gal.	.81	- .96
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	- .98
tanks	gal.	.75	- .90
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref.	gal.	.490	- —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.	gal.	.616	- —
1-19, Cal. ref.	gal.	.510	- —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.	gal.	.636	- —
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.586	- —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref.	gal.	.690	- —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref.	gal.	.50	- —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.	gal.	.636	- —
1-19, Cal. ref.	gal.	.570	- —
Sewaren, N. Y., ref.	gal.	.696	- —
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.646	- —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks.	lb.	.25	- —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.80	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.85	- .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).			
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	- .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.27	- .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.	lb.	1.27	- 1.30
fib. dms.	lb.	1.32	- —
technical, bbls.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Gamma, bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls.	lb.	.12	- —
dmjn.	lb.	.21	- .25
kgs.	lb.	.14	- .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms.,	lb.	2.00	- 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).			
H, bbls.	lb.	.43½	- .46
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.	lb.	2.42	- 2.44
5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.57	- —
57%, bots.	lb.	2.90	- —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E.	lb.	.48	- —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis,	lb.	.45	- —
34%, cbys., same basis	lb.	.35	- .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb.	.80	- 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	.30	- .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks.	lb.	.19	- .19½
tanks, works	lb.	.16	- —
30%, rubber dms., works.	lb.	.08	- .09
48%, rubber dms., works.	lb.	.12	- —
52%, rubber dms., works.	lb.	.12½	—
60%, rubber dms., works.	lb.	.13½	—
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila.	lb.	.084	- —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid bas's.	lb.	.08½	—
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.,	lb.	.75	- .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys, 20 or more	lb.	.12½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.13	- .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less	lb	.34½	- .34¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.14½	—
10 or less	lb.	.14¾	- .15½
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less.	lb.	.26	- .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
cbys., works	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.30	- —
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	6.55	- —
cbys., works	100 lbs.	7.55	- —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
cbys., works	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.30	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.55	- —
cbys., works	100 lbs.	8.55	- —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.54	- .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.	lb.	.52	- .55
Acids, Laurent's, bbls.	lb.	.45	- —
Lauric, dist., 95%, dms.	lb.	.28	- —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms.	lb.	21½	- .22
Maleic, powd., dms.	lb.	.30	- —
Anhydride (see M).			
Malic, powd., kgs.	lb.	.47	- —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots.	lb.	2.05	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.05	- .06
sulphuric unit	lb.	.0085	- .009
Molybdic,[1] kgs., works	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms.	lb.	.16½	—
purified, flake, 99%, dms.	lb.	.20	- —
Monosulphonic, bbls.	lb.	1.50	- —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.50	- —
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	- 2.45
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.05	- —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
tanks, E. works	ton	22.00	- —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
tanks, E. works	ton	32.00	- —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys.	extra	.06	- —
6-lb. bots., extra	lb.	.10	- —
dealers, cbys. extra	lb.	.06½	- —
6-lb. bots., extra	lb.	.08½	- —
Myristic, dist., dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works	lb.	.10¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.09	- —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works	lb.	.12¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.12	- —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works	kilo.	6.00	- 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
10 to 24, works.	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
1 to 9, works.	100 lbs.	5.95	- —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
Western works	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.00	- —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra	lb.	.13	- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra	lb.	.15	- —
dealers, cbys. extra	lb.	.11½	- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra	lb.	.13½	—
Oleic (see Oil, red).			
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).			
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	- —
10,000 lbs.	lb.	.11¼	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.12½	- —
Palm oil,[8] white, dist., dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.	lb.	1.40	- —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.	lb.	.72	- —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works.	lb.	.80	- —
Peanut oil,[1] a.d., tanks, works.	lb.	.11¼	- —
Phenylacetic, bots.	lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.35	- 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.25	- 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.75	- 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.10	- 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.00	- 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area	100 lbs.	4.75	- —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.	lb.	.10¾	- —
10 cbys. to c.l.	lb.	.11¼	- —
2 to 9 cbys.	lb.	.12	- —
single cbys.	lb.	.13	- —
70-lb. cbys.	lb.	.10¼	- —
25 cbys. to c.l.	lb.	.11¼	- —
5 to 24 cbys.	lb.	.12	- —
1 to 4 cbys.	lb.	.13	- —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns.	lb.	.07	- .07½
Picramic, kgs.	lb.	.65	- .70
Picric, bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works.	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18½	—
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.	lb.	1.45	- 2.05
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.10	- 2.15
resub., dms.	lb.	2.60	- 2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.30	- —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.30	- —
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.32	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.34	- .42
USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28	- —
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.36	- .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	No stocks	
Soybean oil,[1] a.d., dms., works.	lb.	.11¾	- .16½
tanks, works	lb.	.11	- .15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies	lb.	.19¾ Nom.	
W. of Rockies	lb.	.20¾ Nom.	
Texas and Okla., dlvd.,	lb.	.19¾ Nom.	
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. or Rockies	lb.	.18¾ Nom.	
W. of Rockies	lb.	.19¾ Nom.	
Texas and Okla., dlvd.,	lb.	.19¾ Nom.	
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.22½ Nom.	
W. of Rockies	lb.	.23½ Nom.	
Texas and Okla., dlvd.,	lb.	.22¾ Nom.	

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.	lb.	.75	- —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
tech., dms., works	lb.	.17	- —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.35	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.50	- 2.20
tanks, E. works	ton	13.00	- —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.50	- —
tanks, E. works	ton	16.50	- —
96°, tanks, works	ton	17.50	- —
Acid, sulphuric, CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra	lb.	.08	- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra	lb.	.10	- —
dealers, cbys. extra	lb.	.06½	- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra	lb.	.08½	- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works.	ton	19.50	- —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.71	- .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.33	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.13	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.15	- —
Tartaric,[1] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.62½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.63	- —
kgs.	lb.	.63½	—
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%	lb.	2.60	- 3.00
Tobias, bbls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Tungstic,[1] CP, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	2.94	- 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.	lb.	2.86	- —
Aconite leaves, bls.	lb.	1.10	- 1.40
Root, bls.	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.	oz.	22.00	-28.00
15-gr. vials	vial	1.00	- —
cryst., bots.	oz.	42.00	-45.00
15-gr. vials	vial	1.60	- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.25	- —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works.	lb.	.30	- .33
pharmaceutical, dms., works.	lb.	.28	- .29
Agar	lb.	2.50	- —
San Diego, Cal.	lb.	2.00	- —
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	2.85	- 2.90
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).			
light, dms., Chicago	lb.	.70	- .75
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls.	lb.	2.07	- 2.15
granular, cryst., bbls.	lb.	2.02	- 2.10
tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½	—
tankcars, dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.141	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.151	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.131	- —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).			
Bensyl, cns.	lb.	.90	- —
dms.	lb.	.85	- —
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment, ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.2190	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.2240	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.2090	- —
tankwagons, frt. alld.lb.		.2140	- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1950	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.2000	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1830	- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.12¼	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10¾	- —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l.	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13	- —
tanks	lb.	.11	- —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.16	- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
smaller lots	lb.	1.95	- 2.20
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	3.00	- 3.85
Denatured,[1,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.613	- —
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.633	- .693
tanks, E. dlvd.	gal.	.543	- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.612	- —
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.632	- .693
tanks, E. works	gal.	.543	- —

Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.

SD2B dms., c.l., wks., E.	gal.	.60½	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.63½	- .65½
tanks, E. works	gal.	.56½	—
SD23G, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.652	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.672	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.592	- —
SD23H, dms., c.l.	gal.	.61	- —
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.63	- .65½
tanks, E. works	gal.	.54	- —

SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .62 - —

l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.66½	- .68½
tanks, E. works	gal.	.56	- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD3I plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.63	- —
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.65	- .68
tanks, E. works	gal.	.56	- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	- .15
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½	- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	- .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10	- .13½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10	- .12½

Controls on Materials

Applications of CPA, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

1—Specific price ceiling

2—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

3—General Limitation Order

4—General Preference Order

5—Conservation Order

6—Allocation

7—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal.17.72½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal.17.76 -17.79
tanks.....gal.17.65½- —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.67½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.71 -18.74
tanks.....gal.18.60½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .85 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., works.gal. .67 - —
smaller containers, works, gal. .82 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .60 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol, dms, works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock..... long ton.80.00 -83.30
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 and $1 insurance per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, futures, bgs. lb. .26 - .26½
Allyl bromide, cnys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .42 - .43
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls...lb. .32 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23¼
Alphapinene, from gum turpentine, dms., c.l., wks..gal. 1.02½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 1.04½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .90½- —
from steam-distilled wood turpentine, tanks, works..gal. .71%- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1590- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1300- —
Alphaecocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .13
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09½- .10
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- .09
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., works. lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works.....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14¼- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% $Al(OH)_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .03¾- .04
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works,..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .19¾- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l...lb. .27¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .28¼- —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.20
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.85 - 1.40
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15 - .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 100-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .55 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra, fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .60 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .42 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms...lb. .38 - —
varnish, stand., 200-lb. dms., lb. .42 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls..lb. .34 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Anhydrous, fertiliser, tankcars, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.. ton.61.50 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1515- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1060- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls....lb. .28 - —
dms.....lb. .29 - —
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09½
cns.....lb. .14¼- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .12 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars.....lb. 3.85 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p. cryst., kgs.lb. 1.20 - 1.35
fine cryst., bbls., kgs....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point.....ton.52.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....130 lbs.4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls....lb. .23 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls. kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms...lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .21
Sulphate,[1] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports.....ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 49%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 23%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
jars.....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .68 - .85
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .45½- —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .657 - .682
NF, dms.....lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Angelica dom, atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls, futures...lb. .35 - .36
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, star.....lb. .26 - .26½
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, bgs., futures.....lb. .48 - .49
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .52 - .53
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
cns., bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.35
Annatto, paste, bxs.....lb. .24 - .29
Seed, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13¾
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. lb. .55 - —
80%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Antimony, needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .16½ Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss River..lb. No stocks
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity)..35.00 -36.00
Arnica flowers, bbls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10½ Nom.
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .85 - .86
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .94 - .95
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., filbrous).
Asbestos, fiber[1] 5D and 5K bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.32.00 - —
Asbestos, 7D, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian.....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite,[1] brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex. metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 9.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 7.35 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root,[1] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.42.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls.....lb. .06½- .07½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .15 - .16
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11¼
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - .15
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes,[1] floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.26.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.24.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton.17.50 - —
96.75, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 84X $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 6.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Bensidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .18 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .20½- .26
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .60 - .75
dms.....lb. .55 - .60
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
refined, cbys.....lb. .21 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Benzyliseeugenol, bots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .36
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.55 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.90
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.45
cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.45
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.31 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots, cns....lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots.....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .09½- —
490A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0525- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .062 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse..lb. .067 - —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .06
B, bbls.....lb. .05½- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 55%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.40.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.80
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton.10.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton.10.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .38 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).

OPD—7-29-1946

SPECIALTIES

BROMINE	HEXYLRESORCINOL
CETYL ALCOHOL	LANOLIN
CHLOROFORM	MYRISTYL ALCOHOL
CITRIC ACID	ROCHELLE SALTS
CREAM OF TARTAR	SODIUM PERBORATE
CRESYLIC ACID	TARTARIC ACID
ETHYLENE DIAMINE	YELLOW PRUSSIATE SODA

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Chemicals

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TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Blue, copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis, lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
Synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.98 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago

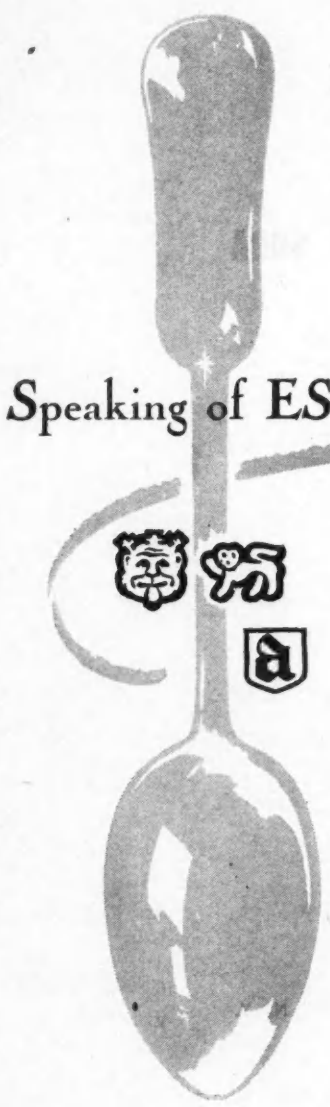
Blues dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, *NF*, cns., tube....lb. 1.56 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluestag, root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.44.00 -45.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.55.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.45.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots,ex whse. ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —

Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .22 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 5.20 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., 100-lb. cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, 100-lb. cans., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .21 - .24
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06½- .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. 0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- —
Italian-type, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —

Brown, umber, burnt, Turkey-type, bbls., ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - .38
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .32
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .88
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment. Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., lb. .2065- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .2065- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1965- —
tankwagon, same basis, lb. .1965- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ¼c. per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .36½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. 16½- .17
tanks, divd.....lb. 15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .35 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,2] ingots or sticks, divd. lb. 1.00 - 1.35
pat. shapes, cs., divd.....lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs., futures. lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .50 - .55
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .88
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[3] dms., c.l., works.ton.50.00 - —
divd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .20 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.18.00 -24.50
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls., lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Hypochlorite, dms., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .22 - .26½
cans, in cases, same basis..lb. .3778- .4228
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls .....lb. .25 - .27
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .26 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, doz., 100-gram bots, works..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07½
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.60
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0653- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.5% Ca, 100-lb. dms lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —



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For centuries hall-marks engraved on articles of gold or silver have been accepted as guarantees of excellence. So, too, the Witco trademark signifies established quality for industries in the fields of rubber, steel-fabrication, paint, printing inks, paper production, cosmetics and drugs, ceramics, leather.

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Carbon Blacks	Witcarbs	Stearates
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Ferrox Yellows	Rubber Softeners	Micas
Asphalt	Asphalt Specialties	Colors

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Calcium stearate, precip., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Calomel, bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Camphor, monobromated, dms.lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.....lb. 9.00 - —
Chinese, cs. .....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
powd., bxs. .....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsium oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type..lb. .25½- .26
Canadian, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .25½
Danish, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
futures, bgs.....lb. .26½- .27
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .37 - .38
natural, bgs., futures.....lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. No stocks
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
90%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms.. l.c.l., works. .lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l. gal. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.01 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .76 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.03 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .83 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.10 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .96 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.23 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.
Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.35 - 1.40
medium, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
India, cs. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .92 - .93
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps. 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.65 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb.37.80 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works..lb. 6.43 - —
dms., works.. .....lb. 7.68 - —
8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - —
2,300 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb. .66 - .71
Carvol, bots.....lb.16.00 -20.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .30 - .40
Case-hardening mixture, 50% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .41 - .42
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .42 - .43
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - .44
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis, lb. .42¼- .42½
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .42¾- .44¼
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .43¼- .44¼
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .41 - .42
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. .42¼- .44

Cassia,[1] China buds, bgs., futures..lb. .52 - .53
rolls, selected, cs.....lb. .32 - .33
extra select, broken, bls..lb. .31 - .32
Saigon, all medium, futures..lb. .43 - .44
4-10-4, bls., futures.....lb. .42 - .43
Cassia fistula, bakts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor bean,[1,7] bgs., c.i.f. first arrival point, U.S..long ton.118.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 4.75 - 6.00
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.00 -13.00
synthetic, cns. .....lb.10.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 2.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .26 - .26½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt.alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .48 - —
medium (13.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher. all quantities.

Cellulose acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .55 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .62½- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.82.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .90 - .95
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.38.00 -39.50
bur. bgs., included, c.l., works..ton.41.50 -46.80
briquets, bulk, c.l., works... ton.44.50 -49.80
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.49.80 -50.80
granular, all grades, bgs., works..ton.46.80 -49.80
screenings, bgs., works....ton.31.20 -33.15

Charcoal, pinewood,[1] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping point..ton.20.00 -24.00
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.30.20 -34.20
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.60 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.82 - 4.00
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.07 - 4.85
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.22 - 4.00
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.100 lbs. 9.02 - 9.96
l.c.l., wo.rks..100 lbs. 9.77 -10.71
Chillies (see Pepper, Red).
China clay,[1] dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.ton. 7.00 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .96
Chlorinated rubber[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
contracts .....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —

Spot Deliveries

SODIUM PERBORATE U.S.P.
CITRIC ACID
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity
SODIUM SULPHIDE Chips
SODIUM SULPHITE Anhydrous
COPPER SULPHATE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
SODIUM BISULPHITE
ZINC CHLORIDE Granular
BLEACHING POWDER
ZINC OXIDE
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA White

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CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Chlorine, liquid, tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	1.75	-	—
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	2.00	-	—
2, wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
1, wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs.	3.00	-	—
Chloroform, tech., dms. lb.	.20	-	.22
USP, dms. lb.	.20	-	.23
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180 lb. cyl., 100-lb. cyls., same basis.. lb.	.23	-	—
25-lb. cyls., ex whse. lb.	1.00	-	—
1-lb. bots., ex whse. lb.	1.25	-	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works. lb.	2.00	-	2.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works.. lb.	2.00	-	2.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 28% Cr., bbls., works.. lb.	.22	-	.24
ton lots, works. lb.	.20	-	.22
solut., 8%, bbls., cs. lb.	.07½	-	—
7½%, bbls., cs. lb.	.06½	-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works. lb.	.24	-	.27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works. ton.	16.00	-	—
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots. lb.	6.02	-	6.08
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 16 in., can.. lb.	1.20	Nom.	
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.. oz.	No prices		
Cinchonine[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.. oz.	No prices		
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.. oz.	No prices		
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz.	No prices		
Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms., works.. lb.	3.70	-	3.80
standard, dms., works. lb.	3.80	-	3.90
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbya., cns., dms. lb.	.68	-	1.00
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, O, bis., futures.. lb.	.5700	-	—
OO, bis, futures. lb.	.5820	-	—
OOO, bis., futures. lb	.5900	-	—
OOOO, bis., futures. lb.	.6000	-	—
No. 1, bis., futures. lb.	.5625	-	—
2, bis., futures. lb.	.5625	-	—
3, bis., futures. lb.	.5535	-	—
4, bis., futures. lb.	.5385	-	—
Citral, bots., cns. lb.	6.75	-	7.00
Citrine, ointment, jars. lb.	.95	-	1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb.	No prices		
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb.	No prices		
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb.	.14½	-	.15
futures, bls. lb.	.14¼	-	.14¾
Zanzibar, bls. lb.	.15¾	-	.16¼
futures, bls. lb.	.15	-	.15¾
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs. lb.	.50	-	.55
imported, bgs. lb.	No stocks		
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works.. bbl.	8.25	-	—
l.c.l., works bbl.	8.75	-	—
tanks, works gal.	.07½	-	.08¼
refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works. bbl.	8.75	-	—
l.c.l., works bbl.	9.25	-	—
tanks, works gal.	.08½	-	.09¼
water-gas, crude, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works.. bbl.	8.25	-	—
l.c.l., works.. db.	8.75	-	—
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. dm.	8.75	-	—
l.c.l., works. dm.	9.25	-	—
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd.. lb.	.33¾	-	—
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs.. lb.	1.25	-	—
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.. lb.	1.58	-	—
feed grade, 38% Co, kgs.. lb.	1.85	-	—
Chloride, kgs., works. lb.	.27½	-	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.. lb.	1.25	-	—
Hydrate, bbls. lb.	2.04	-	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.. lb.	2.25	-	—
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms.. lb.	.52	-	.55
solid, 8¼%, dms. lb.	.44	-	—
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs.. lb.	1.25	-	—
Oleate, bbls. lb.	.44	Nom.	
Oxide,[1] black, kgs. lb.	1.84	-	—
Phosphate, feed grade, 54% Co, kgs.. lb.	1.75	-	—
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms.. lb.	.33½	-	—
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms.. lb.	.42	-	.44
Sulphate,[6] dms. lb.	.05	-	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.. lb.	1.00	-	—
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs.. lb.	.75	-	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns.. oz.	9.75	-	—
Cochineal, grey, bgs. lb.	.46	-	.47
silver, Tenerife, bgs. lb.	.46	-	.48
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt. lb.	.26	-	—
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb.	.60	-	.61
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs. oz.	11.70	-	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. oz.	10.80	-	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz.	9.00	-	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz.	9.50	-	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb.	.22	-	.26
blue, bls. lb.	.24	-	.25
Colchinine, bots., cns. oz.	No stocks		
Colchicum seed. lb.	No stocks		
Collodion, USP, dms. lb.	.19½	-	.20½
cns. lb.	.20	-	.20½
Flexible, USP, dms. lb.	.21	-	.22
cns. lb.	.25	-	.31
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb.	.52	-	.58
Colombo root, bls. lb.	.12	-	.14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs. lb.	.70	-	.72
Condurango bark, bgs. lb.	.17	-	.18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns. lb.	No stocks		
S. A., USP, cns. lb.	.95	-	1.00
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works.. lb.	.25½	-	—
smaller containers, wks.. lb.	.27	-	—
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls. lb.	.19½	-	.20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls. lb.	.23½	-	.24
crystals, bbls. lb.	.14¾	-	.17
Cyanide, tech., bbls. lb.	.34	-	.38
Iodide, bots. lb.	.34	-	.38
Metal,[1] electrolytic. lb.	.14¾	-	—
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms.. lb.	.15	-	.17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls. lb.	.19½	-	.20½
Oleate, precip., bbls. lb.	.23½	-	.25½
Oxide, black, bbls., works. lb.	.19	-	.20
red, com'l, bbls., works. lb.	.21	-	.24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs. lb.	.17	-	.20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms. lb.	.12½	-	.18
Stearate, bgs., works. lb.	.35½	-	—
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	5.65	-	—
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs. 100 lbs.	5.90	-	6.15
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.	10.10	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.	10.35	-	—
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.	17.00	-	—
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.	1.55	-	2.00
bbls., c.l., works. ton.	20.00	-	—
bulk, c.l., works. ton.	14.00	-	—
Copra,[1,7] Coast, ship't. ton.	100.50	-	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb.	.06¼	-	.06¾
Indian bgs. lb.	No Stocks		
Italian, bgs., futures. lb.	.06	-	.06¼
Morocco, bgs. lb.	.06	-	.06½
Corn silk, bls. lb.	.45	-	.46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs.	6.067	-	—
bbls., c.l. 100 lbs.	6.111	-	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs.	6.547	-	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.	6.647	-	—
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more.. lb.	2.07	-	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.. lb.	1.93	-	—
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb.	.35	-	.40
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.. unit-ton.	1.20	-	—
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, mills, c.l.. ton.	97.00	-	100.00
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb.	2.75	-	—
smaller lots. lb.	2.90	-	3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb.	.80	-	.81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.. lb.	.51½	-	—
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb.	.52	-	.53½
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb.	2.10	-	2.50
Coaltar (see Cresol).			
Oil,[7] coaltar, crude, tanks, works.. gal.	.15½	-	.16½
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal.	.247	-	.265
l.c.l., same basis. gal.	.26	-	.31
tanks, same basis. gal.	.18	-	.19½
solution, tanks, works. gal.	.141	-	.149
Wood, beech, bots., cbys. lb.	.65	-	1.04
Hardwood, N F., bots., cbys. lb.	.60	-	.77
Pine, dms. gal.	.31	-	.32
Cresol,[2] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb.	.09¼	-	.10¾
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.10	-	.11
tanks, same basis. lb.	.08¾	-	.09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis. lb.	.10¾	-	.11¾
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.11¾	-	.11¾
tanks, same basis. lb.	.10	-	.10¾
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms.. lb.	.15	-	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb	.18	-	—
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.	8.50	-	9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.	10.00	-	—
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.. lb.	.08½	-	—
l.c.l., works. lb.	.09¼	-	—
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works.. lb.	.45	-	—
4% rotenone, bbls., works. lb.	.36	-	—
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs. lb.	No stocks		
powd., cs. lb.	No stocks		
Culvers root, bls. lb.	.35	-	.40
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs. lb.	No stocks		
Indian, bgs., futures. lb.	.32	-	.33
Morocco, bgs. lb.	No stocks		
Persian, bgs., futures. lb.	.33	-	.34
Syrian, bgs., futures. lb.	.32	-	.35
Cutch, bgs. lb.	No stocks		
Cyanamide,[8] fertiliser mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton.	1.62½	-	—
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis.. unit-ton.	1.53½	-	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c., works.. lb.	.10½	-	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.11	-	—
tanks, works lb.	.09¼	-	—
Cyclohexanol, 99%-100%, dms., works.. lb.	.21	-	.23
Cyclohexanone, 97¼% min., dms., c.l., works.. lb.	.30	-	.32
tech., dms., c.l., works. lb.	.30	-	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.30½	-	—
tanks, works lb.	.29	-	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal.	.37	-	—

D

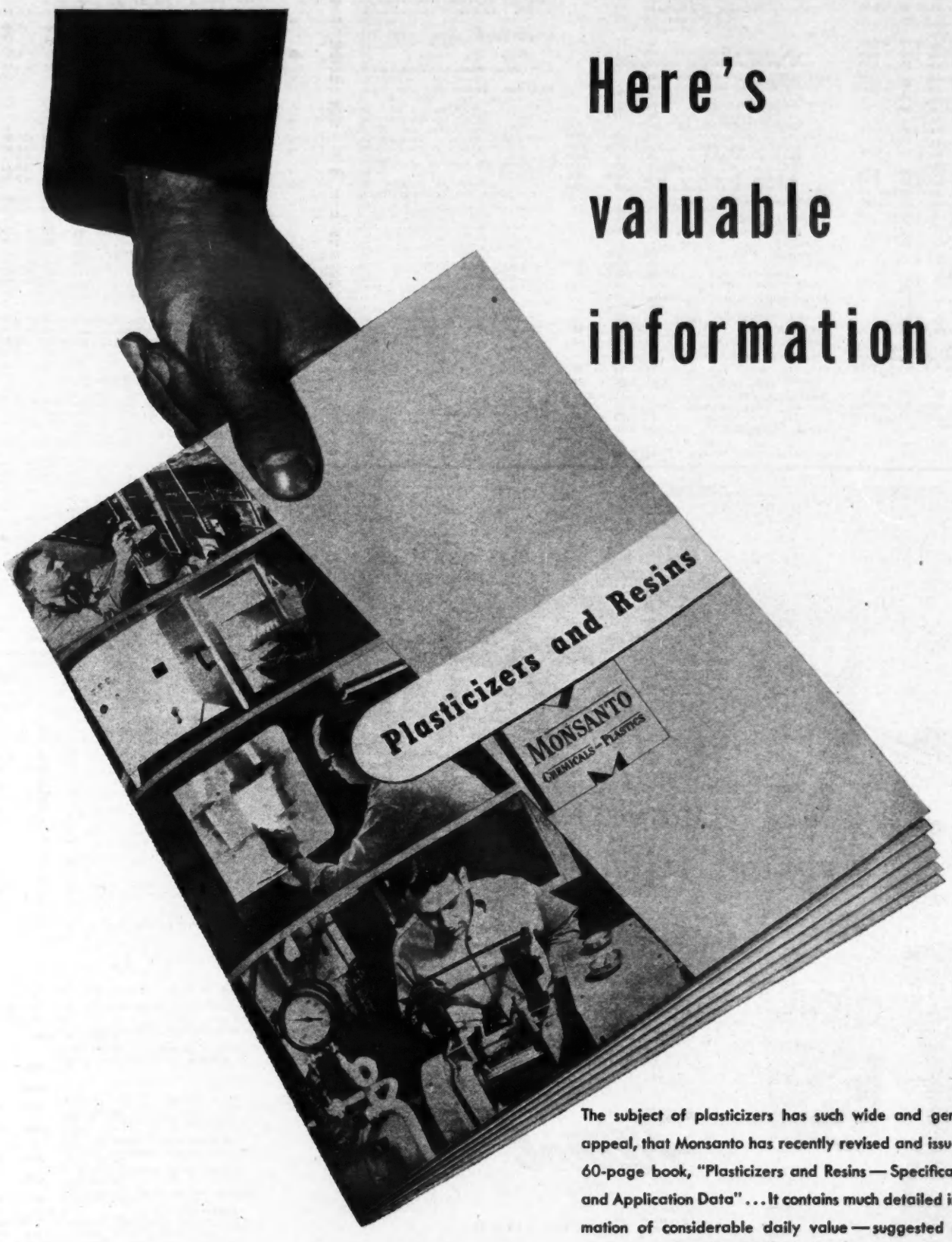
Damiana leaves, bls. lb.	.35	-	.40
Dandelion root, bls. lb.	.75	-	.80
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works.. lb.	.45	-	—
ton lots, works. lb.	.50	-	—
tins, smaller lots, works. lb.	.53	-	.60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd.. lb.	.35	-	—
Deertongue, bls. lb.	.34	-	.35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works.. ton.	35.75	-	—
Degras,[1] common, bbls. lb.	.10	-	.12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls. lb.	.26	-	.30
over 2% ffa, bbls. lb.	.24	-	.26
Derris root (see Cube root).			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	7.891	-	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.	7.991	-	—
Chicago, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	7.49	-	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	7.641	-	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.	7.741	-	—
Chicago, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	7.24	-	—
dark, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	7.741	-	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.	7.841	-	—
Chicago, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	7.34	-	—
white, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	7.571	-	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.	7.691	-	—
Chicago, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	7.17	-	—
Potato, bgs., c.l. lb.	.10	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.10¼	-	.11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots. lb.	5.50	-	5.85
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams.	4.50	-	—
tech., bots., works. lb.	3.00	-	—
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.. lb.	.2170	-	.2200
l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.2220	-	.2250
tanks, dlvd. lb.	.2070	-	.2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works. lb.	.25	-	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.. lb.	.07	-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. lb.	.10	-	.15
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast. ton.	22.00	-	25.00
l.c.l., ex whse. ton.	45.00	-	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.. ton.	55.00	-	59.00
l.c.l., ex whse. ton.	85.00	-	90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.. ton.	No prices		
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.. lb.	.02	-	.03
l.c.l. lb.	.04	-	.06
Dibutyl, phthalate,[1] 5-gal. cns., works.. lb.	.2550	-	.2900
1-gal. cns., works. lb.	.2750	-	.3100
dms., c.l., works. lb.	.2000	-	.2350
l.c.l., works. lb.	.2050	-	.2400
tanks, works. lb.	.1900	-	.2250
Sebacate,[1] dms., c.l., works.. lb.	.5000	-	.5370
l.c.l., works. lb.	.5050	-	.5430
tanks, works. lb.	.4900	-	.5270
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb.	.92	-	1.00
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb.	.68	-	—
l.c.l., works. lb.	.69	-	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston.. lb.	.16	-	—
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.17	-	—
tanks, same basis. lb.	.15	-	—
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.. lb.	.23½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.24½	-	—
tanks, same basis. lb.	.23½	-	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms. lb.	.25	-	—
refd., 99%, dms. lb.	.30	-	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.30¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.31	-	—
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.. lb.	.21½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.22	-	—
tanks, dlvd. lb.	.20½	-	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.. lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., works. lb.	.15	-	—
tanks, works. lb.	.13	-	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.44	-	—
l.c.l., works. lb.	.46	-	—
tanks, works. lb.	.40	-	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.. lb.	.75	-	—
Diethylaniline, dms. lb.	.40	-	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.. lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.15	-	—
tanks, same basis. lb.	.13	-	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.. lb.	.22	-	—
l.c.l., works. lb.	.23	-	—
tanks, works. lb.	.21	-	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb.	15½	-	—
l.c.l., works. lb.	.16½	-	—
tanks, works. lb.	.14½	-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms. lb.	1.05	-	1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb.	.31	-	.32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l. lb.	.17	-	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l. lb.	.23	-	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met.. lb.	.95	-	1.00
smaller containers, same basis lb.	1.05	-	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb.	.19	-	—
Dilliseed, natural, afloat, bgs.. lb.	.10¼	-	.10¾
decorticated, bgs. lb.	.14	-	.14¼
dewhiskered, bgs. lb.	.11	-	.11½
Dimethyl phathalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.. lb.	.20	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.20½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. lb.	.19	-	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.85	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.90	-	—
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l. lb.	.21	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.22	-	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls. lb.	.18	-	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb.	.14	-	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs. lb.	.35	-	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb.	.22	-	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms. lb.	.18	-	—
oily, dms. lb.	.08	-	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd.. lb.	.44	-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. lb.	.46	-	.47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.20	-	—
l.c.l., same basis. lb.	.21	-	—
tanks, same basis. lb.	.19	-	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, destructive dist., dms., dlvd. E.. gal.	.70	-	.71
tanks, dlvd. E. gal.	.60	-	.61
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E.. gal.	.71	-	.75
tanks, dlvd. E. gal.	.62	-	.65
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works. lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., works. lb.	.16	-	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb.	.45	-	.50
dms. lb.	.43	-	.48
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb.	.25	-	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons. lb.	.85	-	—
smaller lots. lb.	.96	-	.97
Divi-divi,[1,6] 42% tannin, c.i., U.S. ports, ex dock.. ton.	70.00	-	71.00
38% tannin, c.i., same basis.. ton.	68.00	-	69.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls. lb.	.30	-	.35
imp., NF, cut, bls. lb.	.48	-	.50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls. lb.	.12	-	.14
Dover's powder, USP, cns. lb.	No stocks		
Dragon's blood, drops, cs. lb.	.55	-	.60
reeds, cs. lb.	No stocks		
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.	12.00	-	—
Green, FD&C, No. 1 cns. lb.	13.00	-	—
No. 2, cns. lb.	17.00	-	—
No. 3, cns. lb.	27.00	-	—
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.	2.80	-	—
No. 2, cns. lb.	3.55	-	—
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.	5.75	-	—
No. 2, cns. lb.	3.05	-	—
No. 3, cns. lb.	17.00	-	—
No. 4, cns. lb.	5.50	-	—
No. 32, cns. lb.	4.05	-	—
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 cns. lb.	3.00	-	—
No. 3, cns. lb.	2.55	-	—
No. 4, cns. lb.	2.55	-	—
No. 5, cns. lb.	3.05	-	—
No. 6, cns. lb.	3.05	-	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.	2.35	-	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb.	12.35	-	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.	12.35	-	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb.	12.35	-	—
No. 6, cns. lb.	12.35	-	—
Orange, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb.	8.35	-	—
No. 4, cns. lb.	15.35	-	—
No. 10, cns. lb.	15.85	-	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb.	2.85	-	—
No. 17, cns. lb.	8.35	-	—
No. 18, cns. lb.	15.35	-	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb.	8.35	-	—
No. 8, cns. lb.	8.35	-	—
No. 11, cns. lb.	10.35	-	—
No. 19, cns. lb.	15.35	-	—
No. 22, cns. lb.	8.35	-	—
No. 23, cns. lb.	13.35	-	—
No. 37, cns. lb.	12.35	-	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—			
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.	12.35	-	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.	12.35	-	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.	10.35	-	—
No. 3, cns. lb.	21.85	-	—
No. 9, cns. lb.	7.85	-	—
No. 10, cns. lb.	12.35	-	—
No. 13, cns. lb.	12.35	-	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.	8.35	-	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—			
36 Chrome yellow, 2G. lb.	.65	-	.70
40 Chrome yellow R. lb.	.50	-	1.00
53 Victoria violet. lb.	.80	-	1.00
165 Lake red C. lb.	.70	-	.80
170 Fast red A. lb.	.58	-	.90
180 Fast red VR. lb.	1.50	-	1.60
189 Lake red R, paste. lb.	.85	-	.90
189 Lake red R, powd. lb.	3.00	-	3.10
202 Chrome blue black U. lb.	.35	-	.42
204 Chrome black A. lb.	.42	-	.45
208 Fast red blue R. lb.	.75	-	2.00
216 Chrome red B. lb.	1.75	-	2.00
242 Cloth red 2B. lb.	.60	-	.80
299 Fast cyanin 8R. lb.	.90	-	1.00
299 Chrome black F. lb.	.85	-	.88
304 Paper yellow. lb.	.53	-	.90
307 Fast cyanin black B. lb.	.80	-	.85
326 Direct fast scarlet. lb.	2.00	-	2.25
345 Chyrophenin G. lb.	.68	-	.70
352 Direct scarlet B. lb.	1.15	-	1.20
387 Direct violet B. lb.	1.00	-	1.30
394 Direct violet N. lb.	.80	-	.85
401 Developed black BHN, lb.	.45	-	.60
406 Direct blue 2B. lb.	.66	-	.70
415 Direct orange B. lb.	.60	-	.70
419 Direct fast red F. lb.	.70	-	.73
420 Direct brown M. lb.	.55	-	.57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B. lb.	.65	-	.68
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—			
466 Benzo purpurin 10B. lb.	.40	-	.50
lb.	.25	-	.50
502 Direct azerin G. lb.	.75	-	.80
512 Direct blue RD. lb.	.90	-	1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B. lb.	1.20	-	1.30
520 Direct pure blue. lb.	.50	-	1.00
530 Direct fast black FF. lb.	.55	-	1.00
561 Direct black EW. lb.	.50	-	.54
562 Direct black RX. lb.	.35	-	.45
582 Direct green B. lb.	.50	-	.55
594 Direct green G. lb.	.50	-	.55
596 Direct brown 3GO. lb.	.85	-	1.00
620 Direct yellow R. lb.	1.25	-	1.50
696 Acid violet. lb.	1.00	-	3.00
612 Primulin. lb.	.70	-	.75
614 Direct fast yellow. lb.	2.00	-	2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb.	.35	-	.50
1177 Indigo, 20%, paste. lb.	.15	-	.18
Benzo fast black L. lb.	.90	-	1.00
Sulphur black. lb.	.20	-	.25
Sulphur blue. lb.	.45	-	1.00
Sulphur brown. lb.	.25	-	.50
Sulphur maroon. lb.	.40	-	—
Sulphur tan. lb.	.50	-	.60
Sulphur olive. lb.	.25	-	.54
Sulphur yellow. lb.	.20	-	.50
Zambesi black. lb.	.75	-	.80
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).			
Black—			
885 Nigrosin derivatives. lb.	.36	-	.44
Blue—			
7075 Alizarin astrol base. lb.	15.00	-	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base. lb.	6.00	-	—
Brown—			
Brown. lb.	1.15	-	—
Green—			
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb.	5.00	-	—
Green. lb.	.75	-	—
Orange—			
24 Sudan I. lb.	.75	-	—
Red shade. lb.	.75	-	—
Red—			
75 Sudan II. lb.	1.05	-	—
258 Sudan IV. lb.	.85	-	—
680 Oil violet. lb.	.60	-	—
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb.	2.50	-	—
1060 Anthraquinone, violet base. lb.	8.00	-	—
Yellow—			
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow.. lb.	.90	-	—
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb.	.75	-	—
61 Yellow OB. lb.	1.40	-	2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).			
Black—			
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb.	.50	-	—
739 Victoria blue B. lb.	1.35	-	—
861 Indulin. lb.	.87	-	—
873 Methylene gray. lb.	1.50	-	—
909 New blue P. lb.	1.20	-	—
922 Methylene blue. lb.	1.00	-	—
1054 Alizarin saphirol B. lb.	1.90	-	—
1130 Indigotin IA. lb.	.85	-	—
Blue—			
714 Patent blue A. lb.	1.05	-	1.10
Brown—			
231 Bismarck brown G. lb.	.47	-	.63
234 Resorcin brown Y. lb.	.65	-	—
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb.	.66	-	—
632 Bismarck brown R. lb.	.47	-	.63
793 Phosphin. lb.	4.05	-	—
Green—			
5 Naphthol green B. lb.	1.00	-	—
557 Malachite green. lb.	1.35	-	—
662 Brilliant green. lb.	2.00	-	—
666 Guinea green B. lb.	1.15	-	—
737 Wool green S. lb.	.58	-	—
924 Methylene green B. lb.	1.55	-	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb.	2.00	-	—
Orange—			
10 Chrysodin G. lb.	.44	-	—
21 Chrysodin R. lb.	.41	-	—
27 Orange G. lb.	.50	-	—
31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb.	.42	-	—
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb.	.68	-	—
151 Orange I. lb.	.31	-	.33
161 Orange R. lb.	.34	-	—
Red—			
79 Ponceau R. lb.	.42	-	—
88 Fast red B. lb.	1.65	-	—
176 Fast red A. lb.	.54	-	—
179 Azorubin. lb.	.60	-	—
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX. lb.	.72	-	.75
185 Cochineal red A. lb.	.60	-	—
252 Brilliant crocein M. lb.	.68	-	—
677 Fuchsin. lb.	2.10	-	—
749 Rhodamine B. lb.	3.50	-	—
752 Rhodamine 6B. lb.	4.50	-	—
768 Eosin G. lb.	1.50	-	—
841 Safranin. lb.	1.45	-	—
Violet—			
680 Methyl violet B. lb.	.70	-	.75
681 Crystal violet B. lb.	1.75	-	—
693 Acid violet 4BN. lb.	.68	-	—
Yellow—			
10 Naphthol yellow S. lb.	.53	-	—
138 Metanil yellow. lb.	.56	-	.58
636 Fast light yellow. lb.	1.25	-	—
639 Xylene light yellow. lb.	1.15	-	—
640 Tartrazin. lb.	.80	-	—
655 Auramine. lb.	1.27	-	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).			
Black—			
864 Nigrosin. lb.	.36	-	.44
Blue—			
860 Indulin. lb.	.60	-	.70
Brown—			
331 Bismarck brown. lb.	1.50	-	—
Green—			
637 Malachite green base. lb.	2.00	-	—
Orange—			
20 Chrysoidin G. lb.	.95	-	—
21 Chrysoidin R. lb.	.98	-	—
Red—			
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base.. lb.	7.25	-	—
749 Rhodamine R. lb.	4.75	-	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).			
Yellow—			
67 Amidoazotoulene yellow.. lb.	.75	-	—
655 Auramine. lb.	2.00	-	—
800 Chinolin yellow SS. lb.	2.00	-	—
Violet—			
680 Methyl violet base. lb.	.85	-	—
Dyes, natural (see name of article).			

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb.	.70	-	.75
Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls. lb.	1.06	-	1.12
imported. lb.	No stocks		
Elder flowers, bright, bls. lb.	.75	-	.85
Elecampane root, bls. lb.	.50	-	.55

OPD—7-29-1946 • 15

Here's valuable information



The subject of plasticizers has such wide and general appeal, that Monsanto has recently revised and issued a 60-page book, "Plasticizers and Resins — Specifications and Application Data" . . . It contains much detailed information of considerable daily value — suggested uses, specifications, descriptions, tables, graphs, and various data on flash points, viscosities, pour points, solubilities . . . A copy will be sent promptly on request. Contact the nearest Monsanto District Office, or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

Some Suggested Uses for Monsanto Plasticizers

Alkyd Resins • Benzyl Cellulose • Cellulose Acetate • Cellulose Acetobutyrate • Cellulose Acetopropionate • Chlorinated Rubber • Ethyl Cellulose Natural Resins • Neoprene • Nitrocellulose Phenolic Resins • Polystyrene • Polyvinyl Acetate Polyvinyl Butyral • Polyvinyl Chloride • Polyvinyl Formal • Protein Compounds (Soybean or Corn Protein, Casein, Glue) • Santolite Resins • Urea Formaldehyde Resins.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .53 - .56
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.53.50 -56.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..ozs. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots..100 ozs. .65 - —
hydrous, bots, 100 oz...ozs. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots. gram. .70 - .95
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. 03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., l.c.l.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Eserine, bots.....oz No prices
Sulphate, bots.....oz.65.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Ether, nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs..lb. .98 - 1.16
Sulphuric, cons., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. 09 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1325- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1175- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - .1325
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1350- .1375
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .1225
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .13 - .1325
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1350- .1375
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .1225
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08¾- —
N.F., dms.....lb. .14½- .15¼
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .28 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .50 - .52
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Carbamate, dms., dvid. E...lb. .38 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .32½- .35½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 -
Ethyl oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works..lb. .50 - —
Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0642- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0601- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. 0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. in E...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .87 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. 80 - —

Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..ozs.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 3.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .13 - .14

F

Feldspar,[1] enamel, 100 mesh, ton.17.00 -20.00
bulk, c.l.....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons..ton.13.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures..lb. .18 - .18½
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .20 - .20½
Fenugreek, domestic, futures, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .09 - .09½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .18½- .18
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .11
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -19.50
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.85 - 2.40
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.145.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works. ton.155.00 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.135.00 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, black, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Blonde, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37,000- —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines. ton.33.000 - —
65% c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .58
Fuller's earth,[1] dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines. ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 3.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l. works. lb. .13½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .13½- .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .26½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.g.l. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. 18½- .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .20½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Galangal root, bls., futures...lb. .30 - .31
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline,[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .05%- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal. .0600- —
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .0570- .0625
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .04½- .05½
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06½- .07½
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks..gal. .03½- —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Geisenium root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .35
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. No prices
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls...lb. .15½- .16
Calicut, Romeo-type, bgs....lb. .16 - .16½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate), cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .16 - .23
30/34, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- .22½
56/62, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - .24
82/105, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- .25½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c., over bgs.

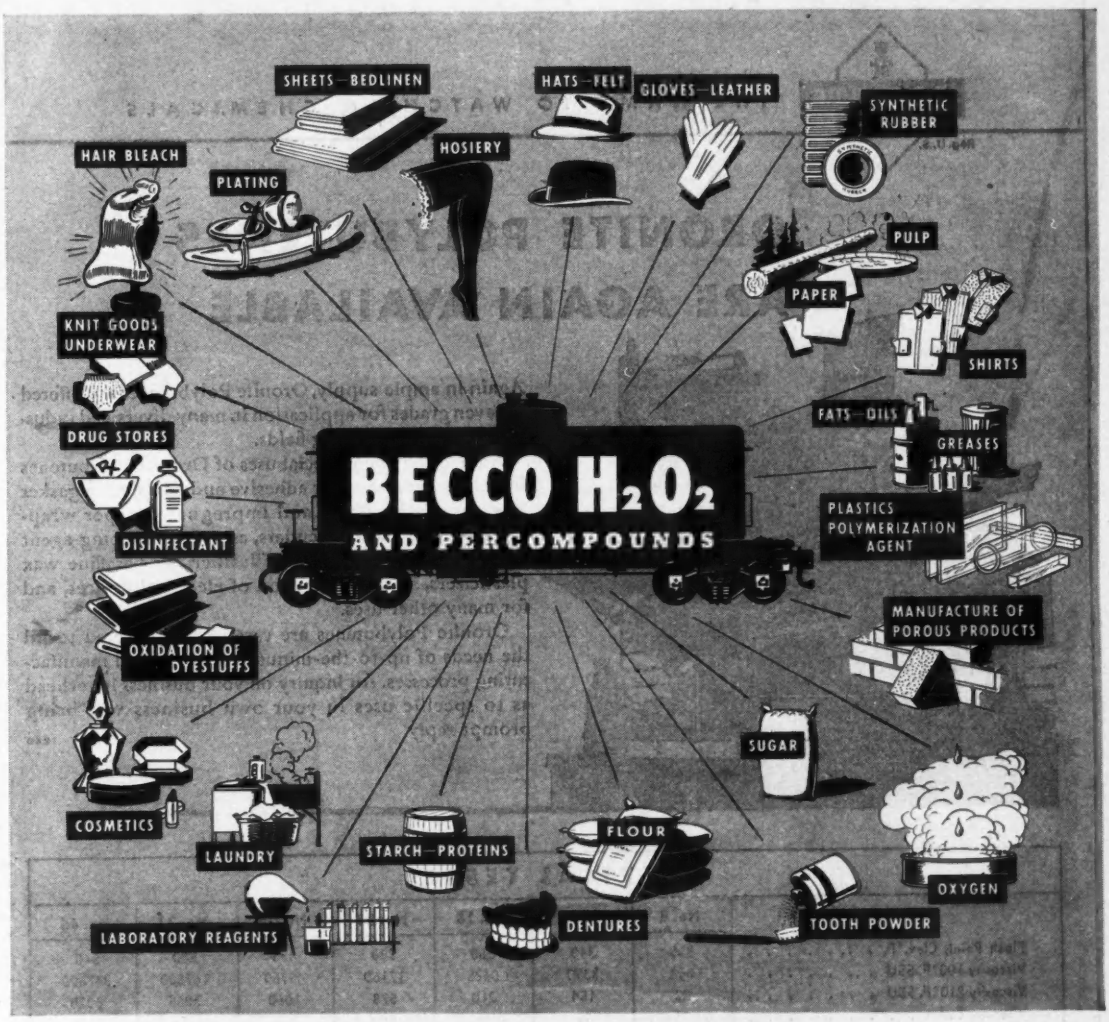
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .13¾ Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .12½ Nom.
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
tanks .....lb. .20¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
tanks .....lb. .20¼- —
refined, B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.lb. .21¾- —
tanks .....lb. .21½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks .....lb. .21 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .20¾- —
tanks .....lb. .20½- —
Glycine, USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol borborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Graphite,[1] dom., crystalline, 50% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis. lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —
imported, amorphous, powd., dlvd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., same basis..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., same basis.. lb. .16 - .19
97% powd., same basis...lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, 200-lb. crtns, same basis..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .22 - .24
Grease, house,[7] loose.....lb. .12½- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .13½- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[2] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .24 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis, lb. .25 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis, lb. .26 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis, lb. .26½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis, lb. .27 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis, lb. .27½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis, lb. .28½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis, lb. .29½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .31 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .32½- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .33½- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .00¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs. .....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb. .32 - .34
Wood, bls. .....lb. .25 - .26
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys....lb. 1.60 - 1.84
Carbonate, dms. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .14¼- .14¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, artificial, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under the new import regulations).
East India (former dollar-and-cents ceilings on all other copals revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as Congo).
Manila, No. 1, hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., whse..lb. .25 - —
Dammar (former dollar-and-cent ceiling on Batavia and Singapore revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).
Elemi (former dollar-and-cent ceilings on elemi revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).

Gum, ester,[1] gum-resin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1300- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., etc.....lb. .1325- —
other points, same basis. lb. .1400- —
wood-rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .1050- .1075
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.60 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gamboge, pipes, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .21 - .50
Kauri (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .50 - .60
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .48 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. .....lb. .27 - .45
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bxs. .....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.65 - 3.90
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Yacca (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.26.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., New Brighton, N. Y., same basis..ton.14.40 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .87 - .88
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 6, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .17½- —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan. bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .31
Heptane,[1] industrial grade, 50°-160° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55
Hexalin (see cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —



BECCO CALCIUM PEROXIDE 60%

Among the suggested applications for Becco Calcium Peroxide, 60%, may be mentioned: Agriculture: Disinfection of seeds. Carbohydrates: Modification of Starches. Cosmetics. Food Industry: Dough conditioner, preservation of fruit juices. Metallurgy: As a promoter and in metal refining. Pharmacology: Ingredient of dentifrices and denture cleaner. Antiseptic and internal antacid. Miscellaneous: Oil bleaching, source of pure oxygen, high temperature reactions.

PROPERTIES

FORMULA: CaO_2
ACTIVE OXYGEN: 13.4%

SOLUBILITY: Insoluble in water. Soluble in dilute acids.
STABILITY: Stable at ordinary temperatures, decomposes above 150° C.
COLOR, FORM: Yellowish to white powder.

OTHER BECCO PRODUCTS:

Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide—100 vol. (27.5% by weight)
Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide CP—30 and 90% by weight
Sodium Carbonate Peroxide
Zinc Peroxide 55%
Acetyl Peroxide Solution
Urea Peroxide
Pyrophosphate Peroxide
Potassium Persulfate
Magnesium Peroxide 50%
Ammonium Persulfate

BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

Becco Sales Corporation Sales Agents

16 SAWYER AVENUE, BUFFALO 7, NEW YORK

Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .32
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.05 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .16½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. No prices
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. No prices
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots...oz.30.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. .75 - 1.00
leaves, bgs.....lb. .74 - .75

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.07 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.26½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Methyl, bot.....lb. 6.25 -12.00
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .23 - .24
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .35 - .36
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08¼
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .08
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 2.40 - 2.52
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.53
Iron iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .12 - —
Nitrate, red., tech., dms....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .22 - .25
powd., cns.....lb. .22 - —
kgs.....lb. .17 - .20
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns....lb. .22 - .23
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .35 - .36
scale, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .25¼
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .80 - .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.....gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol cns., works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. Ey of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .08½- —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .27 - .52
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .43 - .58
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs....lb. .30 - .50
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .51 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .05 - —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.. gal. .061 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04½- .06
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04875- —
Penn., 43 w.w., tanks....gal. .0656- .0725
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0705- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Kyanite,[1] imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[5,7] pure, ref., tierces, c.l..lb. .1475- —
prime steam, tierces, c.l.....lb. .1473- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Greek, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Portuguese, fair, bls.....lb. .13¼- .13½
good, bls.....lb. .12¼- .12½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, bls.....lb. .35 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12¼- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12¼- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb .12¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22¾- —
standard paste, cns., c.l...lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06¼

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 95 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., 20-ton lots, dlvd. E..lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .10½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .10¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal,[1,2] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb..lb. .14¼- .17¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.lb. .22 - .23
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .13¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .13½- —
other points.....lb. .13 - —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .16¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Wash and Ore.lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .13 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
other points.....lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .13½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .14 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .13¾- —
other points.....lb. .13¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .12¾- —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .13¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .13½- —
other points.....lb. .13 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .13¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .14¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .14 - —
other points.....lb. .13½- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls. .....lb. .34½- .35½

ORONITE CHEMICALS
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

ORONITE POLYBUTENES ARE AGAIN AVAILABLE

Again in ample supply, Oronite Polybutenes are offered in seven grades for application in many diversified industrial and manufacturing fields.

Among the many special uses of Oronite Polybutenes in volume are these: for adhesive and non-drying gasket compounds, insulated and impregnated paper wrappings, rubber latex extenders, as a dust trapping agent in air filters, in treatment of leather, for paraffine wax plasticizers, in the fabrication of electrical devices, and for many other uses.

Oronite Polybutenes are carefully engineered to fill the needs of up-to-the-minute industrial and manufacturing processes. An inquiry on your business letterhead as to specific uses in your own business will bring prompt reply.

1240

TYPICAL TESTS:

	No. 8	No. 12	No. 16	No. 20	No. 24	No. 32	No. 64
Flash Point, Clev.°F.	315	340	360	380	435	500	540
Viscosity 100°F. SSU	358	3390	5425	17160	49750	167500	347600
Viscosity 210°F. SSU	52	154	210	528	1060	3065	6075
Viscosity Index	71	75	80	100	104	115	119
Pour Point °F.	—30	—5	0	10	20	40	55
Solid Point °F.	—35	—10	—5	5	15	35	50
Gravity, API	35.4	32.0	31.0	29.8	27.9	26.0	25.0
Spec. Gravity	.8478	.8654	.8708	.8772	.8877	.8984	.9042
Lbs. Per Gallon	7.059	7.206	7.251	7.305	7.392	7.481	7.529
Molecular Weight	370	530	600	700	900	1200	1500
Neut. Number	.10	.10	.10	.05	.02	.01	.01
Sap. Number	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Carbon %	0	0	0	0	0	.01	.02
Sulphur %	.01	.01	.01	.02	.02	.02	.04
Sligh Oxidation Test	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Color ASTM (Max.)	1½	1½	1½	2	2	2	2
Dielectric Strength	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Russ Building, San Francisco 4, California
White-Henry-Stewart Bldg., Seattle 1, Wash.

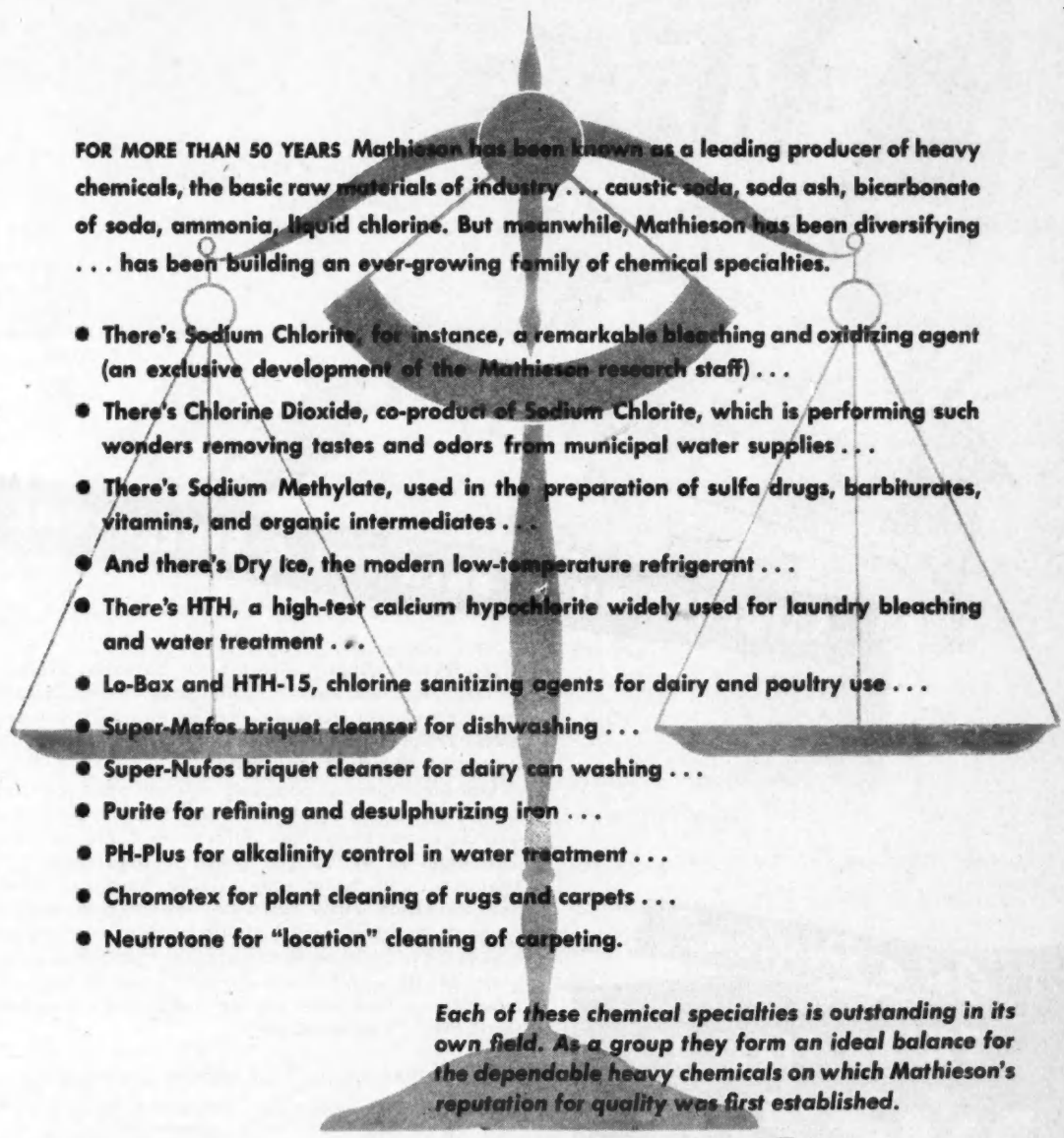
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
Standard Oil Bldg., Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Lead sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb, dms.....lb. .08½ - —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½ - —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11¼ - —
Pac Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½ - —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb. .11¼ - —
dlvd. other points....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb. .11½ - —
other points.....lb. .11¼ - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .10½ - —
other points.....lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb. .10¾ - —
other points.....lb. .10½ - —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .16¼ - —
painters, kgs.....lb. .15¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .28¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .30½ - .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l...lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .30¼ - .35
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½ - .45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs. lb. 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .40 - .42
powd., bbls. .....lb. .60 - .68
Root, Indian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powder, bbls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Russian, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Turkish, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass..ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton. 7.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.65 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.65 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Texas....ton. 8.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Hydrated, Adams, Mass....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn...ton. 9.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton. 9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 10.05 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.65 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton. —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak...ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.15 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 10.05 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton. 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 10.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[9] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).
Linalool, cns. .....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots..lb. 3.50 - —
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 7.75 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 4.15
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Linseed meal,[7] 34%, bulk, c.l. ton.35.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11¼ - —
other points.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11¾ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .12 - —
other points.....lb. .11½ - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¼ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12¾ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12½ - —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald.lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs...lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 1.40 - 1.41
Lithium fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
jars .....lb. 5.65 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., works....lb. .53½ - —
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04⅛ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼ - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .04¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04⅜ - —
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0660 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .0685 - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0685 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .0710 - —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz. 25.50 - 28.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½ - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .20½ - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 5, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .23¼ - —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½ - —
Lovage root, American (ligusticum actae folium), bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Lupulin, NF, tin.....lb. 12.75 - 13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00

M

Mace,[7] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .80 Nom.
Banda, cs. .....lb. 1.10 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .90 Nom.
No. 1, bgs.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
broken, bgs. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1] dms.....lb. .183 - .19
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1..lb. .07¼ - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¼ - —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l. Zone 1.....lb. .09¾ - —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½ - —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾ - —
Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton. 83.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 89.00 - 42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .27 - .28
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesia peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, dms. lb. .28 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .26 - .30
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .34½ - —
less than ton.....lb. .35½ - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton. 88.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash..ton. 22.00 - 32.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25¼ - —
Arsenate,[9] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks..lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 22-40 tons, works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 - 82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 - 82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton. 74.75 - 79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 73.00 - —

CHEMICAL BALANCE



FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS Mathieson has been known as a leading producer of heavy chemicals, the basic raw materials of industry . . . caustic soda, soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, ammonia, liquid chlorine. But meanwhile, Mathieson has been diversifying . . . has been building an ever-growing family of chemical specialties.

- There's Sodium Chlorite, for instance, a remarkable bleaching and oxidizing agent (an exclusive development of the Mathieson research staff) . . .
- There's Chlorine Dioxide, co-product of Sodium Chlorite, which is performing such wonders removing tastes and odors from municipal water supplies . . .
- There's Sodium Methylate, used in the preparation of sulfa drugs, barbiturates, vitamins, and organic intermediates . . .
- And there's Dry Ice, the modern low-temperature refrigerant . . .
- There's HTH, a high-test calcium hypochlorite widely used for laundry bleaching and water treatment . . .
- Lo-Bax and HTH-15, chlorine sanitizing agents for dairy and poultry use . . .
- Super-Mafos briquet cleanser for dishwashing . . .
- Super-Nufos briquet cleanser for dairy can washing . . .
- Purite for refining and desulphurizing iron . . .
- PH-Plus for alkalinity control in water treatment . . .
- Chromotex for plant cleaning of rugs and carpets . . .
- Neutrotone for "location" cleaning of carpeting.

Each of these chemical specialties is outstanding in its own field. As a group they form an ideal balance for the dependable heavy chemicals on which Mathieson's reputation for quality was first established.

Mathieson
CHEMICALS
THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
60 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

Manganese glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½ - .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade 65%, bgs. c.l., dlvd. East..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati ton.65.00 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs..lb. .06 - .06½
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,6] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton.28.00 -60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works.lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns...lb. 8.25 - 8.50
synthetic, tech, cns.....lb. No prices
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. No prices
racemic, cns.....lb. 6.10 - 6.20
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.20 - —
50%, pails.....lb. 1.88 - 1.98
Mercury bichromate (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.86 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.35 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk, dms.....lb. 1.66 - 1.76
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. No stocks
Gold X+, deep, 2S, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. No stocks
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. No stocks
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 5c. higher.
synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal 51¼- —
Methanol, synth., tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¼- —
10 dms., dlvd.....lb. .10¼- —
1-9 dms., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - .15½
10 dms.....lb. .13½ - .16⅝
1-9 dms.....lb. .14¼ - .17⅝
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10⅝- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10⅝
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. frt alld..lb. .30½- —
Methyl acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 5c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis gal. .86 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. lb. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 3—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
bots., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.35
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 490 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works. lb. 2.09 - 2.15
cns., works.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .16 - .20
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylenedianilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld.....lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.75 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .23½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 -33.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.38.00 -40.00
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -45.50
graphitic, bulk, Pa., mines. ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06¾- —

Even a streamliner has to take a "Saturday Night" bath to keep sleek and shiny . . . and that's no small undertaking. It's usually accomplished by swabbing the stainless steel exterior with an acidic cleaning solution which is subsequently rinsed off with water.

One large railroad company recently observed that ordinary cleaners did not provide the desired cleaning action. Furthermore, there was definite evidence of corrosion. Investigation by Victor's research laboratories revealed that of all acids tested only a dilute solution of phosphoric acid would efficiently clean the cars and restore the bright finish of stainless steel without harmful corrosive action.

Solving production or maintenance problems with phosphorous compounds is a major activity of Victor's research laboratories. Next time *you* are confronted with a problem, think first of Victor. It pays!

Got a Problem?

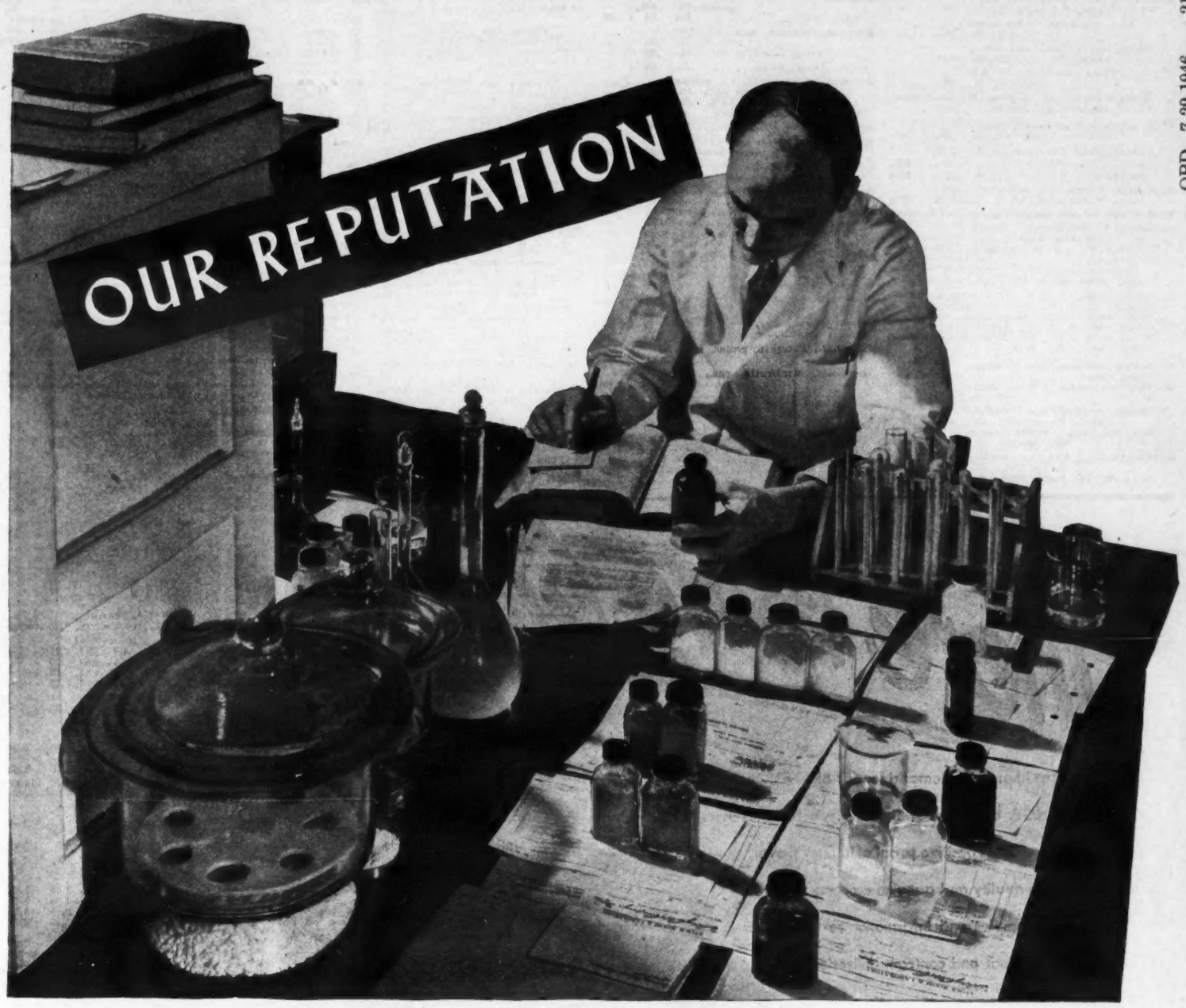
THINK FIRST OF

VICTOR CHEMICALS

PARTIAL LIST OF VICTOR CHEMICALS

Acids . . . formic, metaphosphoric, oxalic, phosphoric, polyphosphoric.
Formates . . . aluminum, sodium, sodium boro-.
Metaphosphates . . . aluminum, ethyl.
Orthophosphates . . . ammonium, calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium, sodium.
Oxalates . . . calcium, sodium.
Phosphorus . . . (yellow)
Ferrophosphorus
Phosphorus Compounds . . . chlorides, pentoxide, organics.
Pyrophosphates . . . calcium, sodium acid, sodium iron, tetrapotassium, tetrasodium.
Sulphates . . . magnesium, sodium aluminum.
Wetting Agents

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
141 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Ill.
NEW YORK, N. Y.; KANSAS CITY, MO.; ST. LOUIS, MO.; NASHVILLE, TENN.; GREENSBORO, N. C.
PLANTS: NASHVILLE, TENN.; MT. PLEASANT, TENN.; CHICAGO HEIGHTS



. . . IS YOUR REPUTATION

When you turn over your pharmaceutical manufacturing problems to Strong Cobb & Company, Inc., you place your reputation in the hands of an organization which has been manufacturing drug products for more than a century. For the last 113 years we have based our reputation on the reputations we have earned and maintained for others.

Our trained laboratory staffs follow your private formulae to the letter. If you wish, scientific experts will offer suggestions concerning potencies, choice of vehicles, excipients, disintegrating materials, etc.

From raw materials to final products our manufacturing processes call for constant checking and rigid control. Every step is taken with a view to assuring conformance with your precise specifications as to active ingredients, pH, moisture, color, weight, taste, odor, and other important characteristics.

Unquestioned quality, speed and volume are featured in our manufacture.

Whether you are considering immediate or future production, our technical sales director will be pleased to discuss your manufacturing problems with you.

Strong Cobb & Company, Inc.

CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

ARMY E NAVY

SUBSIDIARY OF STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS SINCE 1833

Mica, wet-grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ¼c. higher; W. of Rockies, ½c. higher.

Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .15½- —
spray, bulk, c.l.....lb. 15¾- —
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .31½- .32½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .32½- .34½
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .16 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —
Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[1,6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .85 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. works, basis 100%...lb. .19 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works...lb. .15 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .18
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.20
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 2.90
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Mustard seed, Calif., Brown, bgs., lb. .16 - .16½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .26 Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. No stocks
oriental, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Swedish, bgs., futures.....lb. .38 - .38½
Washington, yellow, bgs...lb. .30 Nom.
Myrobalans,[1] whole J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.54.00 -55.00
J2, same basis.....ton.49.00 -50.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - .03¼
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - .033
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- .0325
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .0325- .0375
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0325- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - .0350
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .09½- —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .09¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .11 - —
Neodinchophen, USP, dms., works, lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite,[1] glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .34 - .36¼
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .36
Salt, bbls.....lb. .13 - .18½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 95 lbs..lb. .3000- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works, kilo.11.00 -11.50
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nicotinic, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec. 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .20 - —
5-6, 15-30 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.106.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[5] bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Nutmegs,[7] West Indian, bgs., July-Sept..lb. .70 - .71
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
powder, sols., bxs.....lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G. S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G. S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Angelica root, bots.....lb.40.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms..lb. 1.85 - 2.75
Russian, cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .55 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.58 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 5.10 - 6.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP IX, cns....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -30.00
Camphor, white, nat., cns....lb. 1.25 - —
synthetic, cns.....lb. .15 - .23
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.15.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 8.75
Cardamom, bots.....lb.17.00 -22.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.50
Castor,[1] blown, ret. dms., c.l lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¼- —
cold pressed, USP, cns.....lb. .17 - .19
dms., c.l.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks.....lb. 1480- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .1975- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2015- —
tanks.....lb. .1925- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1875- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1915- —
tanks.....lb. .1835- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - .10¼
l.c.l.....lb. .10½- .11
75% (65% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13¼
l.c.l.....lb. .13 - .13¼
80% (69% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l.....lb. .13¼- .13¼
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns.,.....lb. .80 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - 1.00
Celery, bots.....lb.16.50 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .85
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.32.00 -41.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0685- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0685- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0685- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0685- .0695
edible, ex tax, bulk.....lb. .0965- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms....gal. .88 - .90
tanks.....gal. .86 - —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.18 - 2.25
Coriander, bots.....lb.18.50 -22.50
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16¼
tanks.....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .05¼- —
Cottonseed,[2,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- 13¼
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .07¾- —
salad, l.c.l., dms.....lb. .16¾- 17
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.22 - 4.75
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Dip (see D).

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● The impressive demand for KEY BRAND OIL OF ORANGE, by many of the country's leading users of Orange Oil, is positive proof of its finer flavor, uniform quality and genuine economy. Write us for samples and information regarding spot and contract deliveries.

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BRANCHES IN BOSTON • DALLAS • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES
ST. LOUIS • CHICAGO • MONTREAL • TORONTO • VANCOUVER • WINNIPEG
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAVORS, ESSENTIAL OILS, AND AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Oil, erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, USP, rect., 80-90%, cns.	lb.	1.18 - 1.40
70-80%, cns.	lb.	1.05 - 1.09
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	3.75 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 2.60
Fishliver,[1] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units.		.14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units.		.001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units.		.30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).		
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).		
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	18.00 -28.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	16.25 -22.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).		
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	12.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.	lb.	2.20 - 2.28
California, bots., cns.	lb.	2.05 - 2.15
Grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17¾- —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.18 - —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.18½- —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.18¾- —
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	2.90 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.60 - 2.75
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.080 - —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots.	lb.	6.50 - 8.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).		
Juniper wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.83 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).		
Laurel, bots.	lb.	No prices
Lavandin, cns.	lb.	4.50 - 5.50
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, cns.	lb.	11.00 -17.00
30-32% ester	lb.	6.00 -10.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	13.75 - —
spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	2.60 - 2.10
tech., cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.	bl.	1.22 - —
Messina,[1] cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.65
Terpeneless, bots.	lb.	40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	3.25 - 4.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns..	lb.	No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).		
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.	lb.	5.50 - 7.25
West Indian, cns.	lb.	6.10 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	13.50 -15.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1870- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1910- .1950
tanks	lb.	.1790- —
tankwagon	lb.	.1790- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.		
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1820- .1870
tanks	lb.	.1740- .1790
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks.	gal.	.07¼- .11
red, 200-800 vis., 4-5½ pour, plus tanks.	gal.	.07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.23 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal.	.16 - —
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.15 - .16
145-155 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.25 - .30¼
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks.	gal.	.16 - .17
600-650 steam, refd., tanks.	gal.	.15 - .16½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.26 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	5.00 - 5.25
Mineral, white (see Oil, white)		
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	6.00 -10.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	12 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1720- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1820- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1620- —
tanks	lb.	.1520- —
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	1.43 - 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., extra	lb.	.14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls.	gal.	1.80 Nom.
20°, bbls.	gal.	1.75 Nom.
30°, bbls.	gal.	1.55 Nom.
pure, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
Neroli, French, bots.	lb.	195.00 -325.00
Haitian, bots.	lb.	195.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 5.30
Officica,[1] liquid dms., c.l.	lb	.25½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - .27
Oleo,[1] extra, tcs., Chicago	lb.	.21¼- .23¼
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.00 - 5.20
Olive, denat., dms.	gal.	No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works.	gal.	4.30 - 4.50
imported, dms.	gal.	9.25 - 9.75
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.	lb.	.18 - —
tankcars, works.	lb.	.17 - —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock.	lb.	.18 - —
tankcars, ex dock	lb.	.17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.45 - 1.70
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.60 - 1.90
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.90
Messina, coppers.	lb.	No stocks
West Indian, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.85 - 3.10
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.	lb.	.0805-
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	3.50 - —
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y.	lb.	.0685 Nom
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S.	gal.	.05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S.	gal.	.05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.S.	gal.	.08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y.	gal.	.12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08¼- —
Patchouli, imported, cns.	lb.	103.00 - —
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.1501- —
crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.12¾- .13¾
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.06 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd E.	lb	.1378- .1378
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.60
import, cns.	lb.	3.85 - 4.10
Peppermint,[2] natural, dms.	lb.	6.80 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	7.20 - 7.85
Oil, perilla, crude, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.	lb.	4.00 - 4.35
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb.	6.85 - 8.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.65
Pine, ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.75 - .78½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.80 - .90
tanks, works.	gal.	.65 - —
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.35 - 3.65
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.23½- —
contracts	gal.	.19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind.	gal.	*.24 - —
Boston, Providence.	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.18 - —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.2? - —
* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 3c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.		
Rapeseed,[1] bulk.	lb.	.15 - —
Red,[1] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.16¾- —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.17¾- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.17¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.16 - —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.17 - —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.16½- —
double dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.19¾- —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.20¾- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.19¾- —
special, non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.20¼- —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.21¼- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.21 - —
Red oil prices for ton lots are ½ cent per pound higher, and 1c. higher for less than ton lots.		
Rose, natural, coppers.	oz.	31.25 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.	lb.	1.20 - 1.50
USP, cns, dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.	gal.	.62 - —
3rd rectified, dms.	gal.	.72 - —
Rue, bots.	lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	2.25 - —
Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	11.15 -11.35
Sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.13 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1720- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1820- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1620- —
tanks	lb.	.1520- —
Sassafras, natural, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 - 2.30
artificial, dms.	lb.	.80 - .90
Savin, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Savory, cns.	lb.	3.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports.	lb.	.080 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks.	lb.	.1480- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.	gal.	.2185- —
l.c.l., works.	gal.	.23 - .25
tanks, works.	gal.	.15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms.	lb.	.1380 -.1385
tanks	lb.	.1250- —
crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks.	lb.	.1308- —
ret. dms.	lb.	.1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¼- —
raw, 80%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.03½- —
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	.1380- .1400
tanks	lb.	.1840- .1847
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	5.50 - —
Oil, sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1445- —
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1510- .1811
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.	lb.	2.60 - 2.75
Sunflower, imported, refined, tanks.	lb.	.1428- —
semi-refined, tanks.	lb.	.1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	6.00 - 7.25
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 3.25
Tall,[1] crude, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.	ton.	40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.05¼- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.04¼- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls., Chicago,	lb.	.16¾- —
tanks, Chicago.	lb.	.16¼- —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.23¾- —
l.c.l., works.	gal.	.29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.	gal.	.60¼- —
Tar acid (see T).		
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.60 - 3.65
white, cns.	lb.	2.85 - 3.75
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.	lb.	.39 - .39¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.40 - .41
tanks	lb.	.38¾- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.35 - .39
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	37.50 -42.50
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Winter bleached, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00 -15.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., incl., c.l.	gal.	.37 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.40 - .44
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.38 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.41 - .45

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The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based on these.

CUIRUSAL
Powerful aldehyde useful in floral and many fancy bouquets.

ALDEHYDE FK
Basis for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor. Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

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Oil, white, mineral, USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. gal. .44 - .47
125/135 vis., dms., dm. incl., c.l. gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .52 - .56
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. gal. .54 - .58
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l. gal. .55 - .59
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .56 - —
l.c.l. gal. .59 - .63
325/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l. gal. .67 - .71
55, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco gal. .42 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .44 - .47
100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
100 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco, smaller lots, same basis gal. .53½- .56½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco gal. .59 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .61 - .64
180 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco gal. .62½- —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .64½- .67½
340 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco gal. .74 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .76 - .79
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns. lb. 5.50 -12.00
South, cns. lb. 3.65 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.10

Oil, wormwood, cns. lb. 4.55 -10.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 19.00 -24.00
first, bots. lb. 14.50 -17.50
second, bots. lb. 11.00 -14.00
third, bots. lb. 6.00 - 9.00
Oleostearin,[7] loose, Chicago lb. .16¾- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 13.50 -13.75
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher
Orange, cadmium, selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 1.50 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .17½- —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

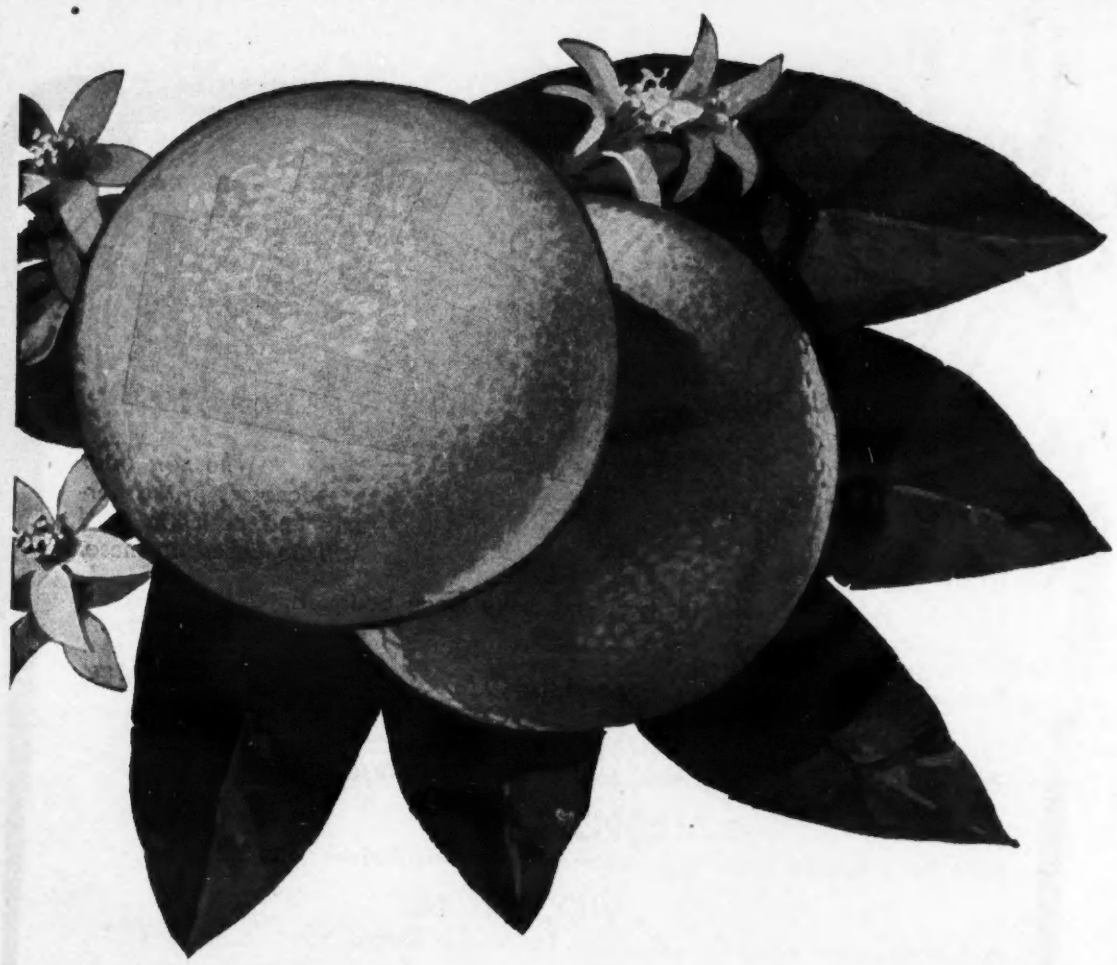
Dinitroaniline, toner[2] lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1] bbls. lb. .42 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works lb. .90 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls. lb. .30 - .45

Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .15¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .15¾- —
Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex. lb. .15½- —
other points lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .15¾- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .16¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .16 - —
other points lb. .15½- —
Orange flowers, cs. lb. .46 - .48
Orange peel, Haitian, bls. lb. .13¼- .13¾
sweet, bls. lb. .13½- .14
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs. lb. .10 - .10¼
flat leaf, bgs. lb. .09¾- .10¼
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .43 - .44
Verona, bls. lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls. lb. .45 - .47
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Orthochloraniline, dms. lb. .60 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[3] 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .18½
29° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06¾- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthonitroaniline, dms. lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls. lb. .29 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works lb. 3.50 - —
small lots, works lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs. lb. .40 - .41
Chilean, bgs. lb. .37 - .37½
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .38 - .41
Spanish, bgs. lb. .43 - .44
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms.,c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .27
Paracresol, bbls., works lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, refinery lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery lb. .0595- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery lb .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
10-gal. dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, cbys., cns. lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroaniline, kgs., works lb. .41 - .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs. lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Patchouli leaves, bls. lb. .32 - .40
Pectin, bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin,[4,6] ampule, per 100,000 units .43 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. lb. .34 - .35
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .30 - .32
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., divd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3 gal. .19 - —
laboratory grade, tanks, Group 3 gal. .07½- .07¾
10-gal. cns., divd. E. gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3 gal. .20 - —
Pepper, black,[1,7] lb. .48 - .49
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point lb. .48 - .49
sports, old crop, bgs. lb. No stocks
Louisiana, sports, bgs. lb. No stocks
long, new crop, bgs., ship't point lb. No stocks
Chillies, Haitian, bgs. lb. .55 - .60
Mexican, long lb. .45 - .49
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons lb. No stocks
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
imported, USP, bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works frt alld. lb. .0772- .0800
Zone 2, same basis lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis lb. .0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis lb. .0882- .0850
Zone 2, same basis lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, same basis lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis lb. .0926- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., (3), Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3 lb. .021 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l. lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l. lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l. lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l., dms. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. lb. .06½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .07¼- —
snow, dms., c.l. lb .06½- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - —
soft, dms., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .06¾- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l. lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades bbl. 1.03 - 1.08
Illinois bbl. 1.47 - —
Kentucky, Union County bbl. 1.42 - 1.47
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. .96 - 1.30
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. .95 - 1.35
Pennsylvania, lower fields bbl. 2.98 - 3.10
Upper field bbl. 1.41 - 2.75



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Exchange
OIL OF
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U. S. P.

Petroleum, crude, at wells,			
Texas, East	bbl.	1.35	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	1.16	- 1.58
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.11	- 1.36
Panhandle	bbl.	.90	- 1.32
West	bbl.	.80	- 1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	.95	- 1.35
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.20	- —
35°-60° C., 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.56	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.20	- —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.58	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.20	- —
Fuel oil,[1] furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.04½	- —
No. 3	gal.	.04	- —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks	gal.	.057	- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.25	- —
light	bbl.	1.30	- —
diesel	gal.	.04¾	- —
range	gal.	.05¾	- —
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.04¾	- —
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04½	- —
No. 3	gal.	.04	- —
range	gal.	.04½	- —
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	1.23	- —
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.	gal.	.04¾	- —
No. 1, straw	gal.	.04½	- —
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04½	- —
No. 3	gal.	.04	- —
No. 6	bbl.	1.13	- —
range	gal.	.04½	- —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.0687½	- .0825
No. 2	gal.	.0625	- .0675
No. 3	gal.	.0625	- .0675
36-40 gravity	gal.	.05¾	- .06¾
bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	1.92	- —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.73	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.705	- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.68	- —
Fall River, Mass.	bbl.	1.735	- —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.68	- —
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.735	- —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.72	- —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.68	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.72	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.705	- —
Portsmouth, N. H.	bbl.	1.705	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.735	- —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.68	- —
Tiverton, R. I.	bbl.	1.735	- —
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.68	- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.11	- —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.13	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11½	- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks	gal.	.07¾	- —
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07¾	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½	- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	- —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 168-252 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼	- —
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½	- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½	- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	- —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.10	- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery	gal.	.06½	- .06¾
Gulf coast, tanks	gal.	.06¾	- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.1210	- —
Boston	gal.	.13	- —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1430	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240	- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1150	- —
Detroit	gal.	.1330	- —
Hartford	gal.	.1430	- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280	- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1240	- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220	- —
Newark	gal.	.11	- —
New York	gal.	.11	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.125	- —
Providence	gal.	.13	- —
Rochester	gal.	.1330	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14	- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.135	- —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11	- —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.12	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery	gal.	.07½	- .07¾
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.12	- —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1350	- —
Detroit	gal.	.15	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	- —
New York	gal.	.12	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470	- —
high-solvency, No. 8, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J.	gal.	.16	- .225
No. 30, tanks, same basis	gal.	.17	- .220
No. 40, tanks, same basis	gal.	.17½	- .220
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.21½	- —
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit	gal.	.23	- —
No. B-80, tanks, all shipping points	gal.	.24½	- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.23	- —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.11	- —
Richmond	gal.	.11½	- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	- —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.10	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½	- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks	lb.	.07¼	- .07¾
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½	- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380	- —
Detroit	gal.	.15	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540	- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1620	- —
Newark	gal.	.125	- —
New York	gal.	.12	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470	- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco	gal.	.30½	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼	- .07¾
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard (CS 8-83), at refinery:—			
California (San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.10	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾	- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07½	- .07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13	- —
Boston	gal.	.12	- —
Chicago	gal.	.13½	- —
Detroit	gal.	.1530	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1430	- —
Newark	gal.	.11	- —
New York	gal.	.11	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14	- —
Toluol, tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.27	- —
Xylol, tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.28	- —
Sulphonates, 65% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- .10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09¾	- —
50% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- .10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09½	- —
Phenoberbital, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50	- —
Phenol, 90-92% (creosol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	- —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾	- .10¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾	- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½	- .11½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	- .13
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½	- .10½
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.87	- .93
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.82	- .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.49	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	- —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.45	- 2.50
pure, bots.	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	2.15	- 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl, acetate, bots.	lb.	5.35	- 7.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55	- —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works	lb.	7.10	- —
commercial, bgs., works	lb.	1.75	- —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75	-14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00	-12.55
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19	- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock,[1] Fla., land pebble unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk; car at mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.60	- —
70%-68%, same basis	long ton.	3.00	- —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	3.60	- —
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-pile, washed, dried, 75-74%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	4.60	- —
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	5.60	- —
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.			
Finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.15	- —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.35	- —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.70	- —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis	long ton.	5.50	- —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis	long ton.	6.00	- —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	5.15	- —
30% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	5.35	- —
31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.45	- —
32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.70	- —
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	6.20	- —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.	lb.	.40	- .44
tins, export	lb.	.35	- —
yellow, cns.	lb.	.32	- .36
dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½	- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13½	- .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38	- .43
Trichloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½	- .13

[1] entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.

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for every purpose . . .

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VELSICOL SOLVENT 3-B

SPECIFICATIONS	
Sp. Gr. @ 15.5° C	.8871-.8654
Weight per Gal.	7.387-7.206
Flash Point T.C.C.	130° F.
Kauri Butanol Value (Toluol-100)	74+
A.S.T.M. Distillation:	
I.B.P.	350° F. Min.
10%	360-370
50%	370-380
90%	385-395
F.B.P.	405° F. Max.

USE: As a solvent for synthetic resins in protective and decorative coatings, air-dry and bake.

VELSICOL SOLVENT AR-53A

DDT SOLUBILITY TABLE

Temp.	% by Wt.
77° F.	35
35	30
14	25
0	25
—10° F.	25
—20° F.	25

USE: An efficient, dependable and economical solvent for DDT.

Use VELSICOL AD-6-3 Resin For Better Protective Coatings (air-dry and bake)

It will pay you to investigate the possibilities of this versatile resin for your paint, varnish and primer formulations. Samples and data on request.

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Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 6.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 5.25 - 6.50
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 5.15 - 6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, dlvd. E..gal. .31 - .37½
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - .29
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B), Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.. lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms.....lb.10.50 -10.70
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .69 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs., futures. lb. .23 - .23½
Danish, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
Dutch.....lb. .28 - .28½
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Potash acetate.....lb. .09 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l, works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1015- —
Bromide, USP, gran., 300-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .30 - —
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 80-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.21 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.63½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.58 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.63½- —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.08 - —
solid .....100 lbs. 5.54 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
works, frt. alld..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03¾- .03½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- .06¾
Chromate, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 96%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lbs. .33½- .33½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .33 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.65 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .73 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
20% K_2O, same basis.unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, ports..., unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50 - 52% K_2O.... unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 3c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19½- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Potash silicate, solution, 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
tech., dom., bulk,[4] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90% ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.36.25 - —
West coast potash ports, same basis..ton.39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms...lb. .62 - .70
Thiocyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide).
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate,[5] bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.36.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .45
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[6] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Plantago).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice,[7] grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. 1c ¼c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
Purple laka (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 9.25 - 9.30
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 6.65 - —
odorless base, dms., works, gal. 6.75 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.00 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .23½- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 3°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports ton ton. 9.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.12.00 -12.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks.lb. .14 - —
opaque, white, China, ivory, cs, works..lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works.. lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

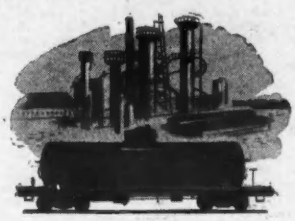
Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .09 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1] solid, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond..lb. .068125- .06825
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .068125- .070625
dissolved, 55% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0595
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .069 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0915- —
Quebracho extract prices based on freight and $1 insurance per long ton. $12
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .16
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .18 - —
solid, bbs.....lb. .23 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net)... flask.93.00 -100.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[8] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[9] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Asenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .83½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. ozs..oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 80¾- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[9] USP, cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .34½- .36

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .62 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 3c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.4c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. of Rockies..lb. 1.30 - —
light shade, bbls, same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
medium shades, bbls, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pgks., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, No. 40, dms., bulk, works..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 6.10 - —
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Resin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.33 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¾- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 80% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., wks. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .30
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls. works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10-500 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.65 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .62 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14¼- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .05 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .05¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0560- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., bls. dms..lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP cryst., dms. frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
Rhatany root bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran. powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .42
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb .09½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb .12½- .13
Rosin, gum—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.88 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.88 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.53 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.53 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.63 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.63 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.73 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.73 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.73 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.78 - —
WG, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.78 - —
WW, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.83 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.83 - —
Wood, B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works... 100 dms. 6.40 - —
Rotenone,[1] bbls., works.....lb.12.05 -14.50
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.15 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone,[1] bgs., c.l., mines.. c.l., mines .....ton.25.50 - —
Rue bls.....lb. .42 - .50

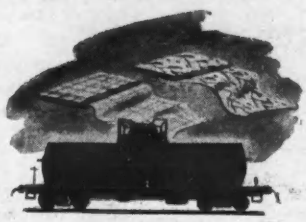
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .55 - .70
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .25 - .30
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.39.00 -40.00
not USP, tins.....lb.38.75 -39.00
Safrol, tins.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sage, leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .19 - .19½
fair, bls., futures.....lb. .18 - .18½
Dalmatian, bls., futures.....lb. .37½- .38
Greek, bls.....lb. .29 - .29½
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16¾
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .40 - .41
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .14 - —
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -30.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .98
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.90 -20.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 2.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00-185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .42 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .23¼
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .44 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .30¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .31¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .27 - .28
siftings, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
2, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
3, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Pods, bls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .71½- .72
Boston .....lb. .72½- .73
Chicago .....lb. .73 - .74½
Pacific coast.....lb. .74½- .75½
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lot. lb. .78½- .79½
Boston .....lb. .79½- .80¼
Chicago .....lb. .80 - .81¼
Pacific coast.....lb. .81½- .83½
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c., per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .70 - .73
Chicago .....lb. .71½- .75½
Pacific coast.....lb. .73 - .77
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y.lb. .68 - .72
Chicago .....lb. .69 - .70
Pacific coast.....lb. .70½- .71½
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 ca., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.. ...ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -22.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -28.00
99%-99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.21.50 -26.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quarts, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18¼- .27
Silver bullion, foreign.....oz. 90½- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 60½- —
Nitrate, cns., 100 ozs., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .60 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .60½- —
smaller lots.....oz. .61 - .65¼
Noucleinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .36 - —
Poteinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .288 - —
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .33
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .33 - .34
cut., dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .33 - .34
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .09¾- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l. works..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11¼



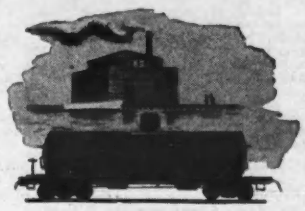
ALCOHOL

Clean, steel car, 6,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



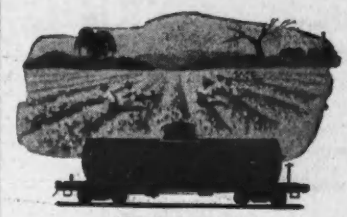
CAUSTIC SODA

Heavily insulated steel car, with or without heater coils, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity. Usually specially lined.



CHLORINE

Insulated, welded car; built to withstand pressure up to 500 pounds; 15 or 30 ton capacity.



COTTONSEED OIL

Clean, steel coiled car of 8,000 gallon capacity.

FOR RENT

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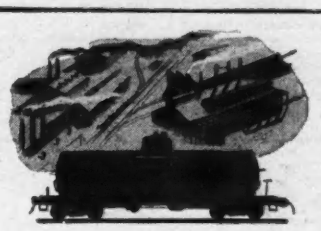
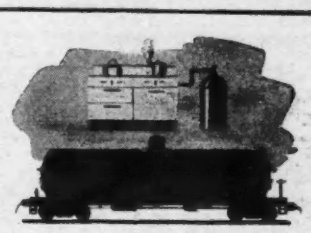


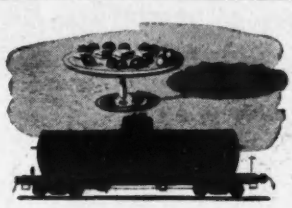
FUEL OIL

Steel car, steam coiled, 8,000 to 12,500 gallon capacity.



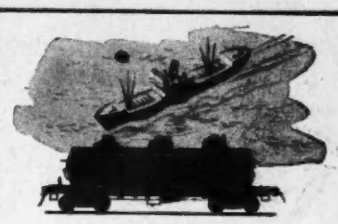
PROPANE

Heavily constructed car, welded and insulated. Built to withstand internal pressures to 300 pounds. Capacity 10,000 to 11,000 gallons.



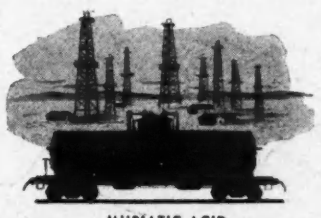
GLUCOSE

Clean, steam coiled with heavy truck capacity. Usually lined with aluminum paint.



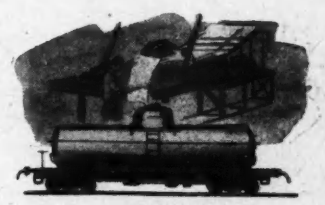
LUBRICATING OIL

Steel car, with steam coils, single or multiple compartment; usually 8,000 gallon capacity.



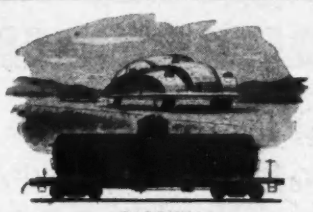
MURIATIC ACID

Car lined with pure or synthetic rubber; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



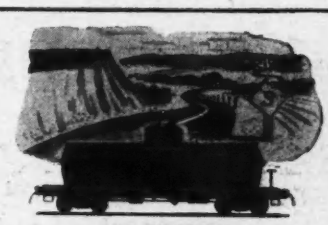
ACETIC ACID

Aluminum Car, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity.



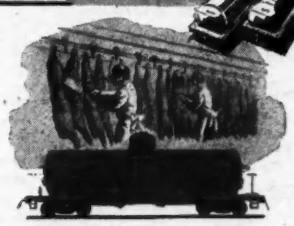
GASOLINE

Clean car, 6,000 to 12,500 gallons; single or multiple compartment.



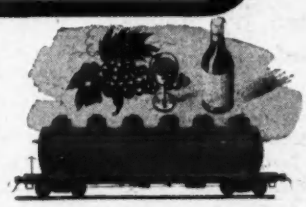
ASPHALT OR TAR

Heavily steam coiled car; with 2 or more inches of insulation; steam jacketed outlet; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



LARD

Clean steam coiled car, usually of 8,000 gallon capacity.



WINE

Insulated car with one to six compartments. Interior coated to preserve quality.

MOLASSES

Steam coiled car with heavy capacity trucks; 8,000 gallon capacity.

SULPHURIC ACID

Heavily constructed steel car with heavy truck capacity. Equipped to unload through dome.

Soda arsenite, grey, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¼c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.19 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1..
100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l....
100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.15
l.c.l., divd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —

Soda ash, light, 58%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 41° Fla.; also Mo., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Gtn.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .53
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works.
lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ½c. higher
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld.
E..lb. 11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - 14
bgs. same basis .....lb. 12¾- 14

Soda bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 22°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30° bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. 25 - —
fiber drms., 100 lbs., works, lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, beta., dms.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, divd.100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 divd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, divd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash

Soda chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate,[1] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. .09¼- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. less.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms.....lb. .19½- .23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 38-39% acidity, bbls., divd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., divd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.09
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., ens...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms. lb. .67 - .70
Hypophosphite, NF, ens.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 60c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.20 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .0435- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .046 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .42 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .65 - .80
Molybdate,[1] anhyd., kgs., works. lb. .47 - —
crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .40 - —
dihydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd, gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.05
l.c.l. divd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.80
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l. divd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.20
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.65 - 2.70
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works lb. .159 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher. USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .23½- —
tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.25 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .56
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., Sesquicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, divd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.45

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Since the turn of the century Stauffer has been supplying rubber-makers' sulphurs to the rubber industry. A more recent development is Crystex insoluble sulphur—an amorphous sulphur that prevents bloom in uncured rubber stocks.

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*Aluminum Sulphate	Chlorine	Silicon Tetrachloride	Sulphur Chloride
Borax	Citric Acid	Sodium Hydrosulphide	*Superphosphate
Boric Acid	*Copperas	Stripper, Textile	Tartar Emetic
Carbon Bisulphide	Cream of Tartar	Sulphur	Tartaric Acid
Carbon Tetrachloride	Muriatic Acid	Sulphuric Acid	Titonium Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda	Nitric Acid		

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636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
555 South Flower St., Los Angeles 13 Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O.—Apopka, Fla.
North Portland, Oregon—Houston 2, Texas

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Soda silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - 1.20
tanks, works..ton.13.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works..ton.15.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbs., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works..lb. .07 - .07½
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, lb..lb. .23½- .26¼
Stearate, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., divd. ..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., divd. ..100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls..lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms..lb. .55 - .61
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 88%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 88%, tanks, 100% basis, works, lb. .08¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. 05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls..lb. .12 - —
Thiocyante (see Soda, sulphocyanide).
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[1,6] tech., kgs..lb. 1.55 - 1.50
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equid..lb. .23 - —
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms., works..lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs..lb. .19 - .23
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works. lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
Minnesota, Colo..gal. .26 - —
high-flash, coaltar, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c per gal gal. .27 - —
petroleum, tanks, refinery, Baytown, Tex .gal. .19 - —
wire enamel, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works..gal. .22 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .20¾- —
Soybean meal,[1,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.59.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works..lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .20½- .24
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.95 - 3.25
Spearmint leaves, bls..lb. .43 - .49
Spikenard root, bls..lb. .43 - .50
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works..lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls..lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.00 - —
White, bls..lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs..lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls..lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.281 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 6.381 - —
Chicago, c.l..100 lbs. 5.88 - —
powd., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 6.391 - —
l.c.l., ..100 lbs. 6.291 - —
Chicago, c.l..100 lbs. 5.99 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l..lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l. ..lb. 18 - .20
Rice, bgs., c.l ..lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs..lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs..lb. .08 - —
Starch, iodide, bots..lb. 1.87 - —
Staves acre seed, bgs..lb. .80 - .81
Stearin, olec see Oleostearin.
Stillingia root, bls..lb. .50 - .52
Stoneroot, bls..lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Stramonium leaves, bgs..lb. .16 - .17
Seed, bgs..lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls..lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls..lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls..lb. .22 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots..lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs..lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06¾- .08¾
Strontium oxalate, bbls., works, lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots..oz.50.00 -60.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots..lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works, lb 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works..lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots, tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd. dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs..lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs..lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —

Sulphur, flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .20
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 35-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .03½
l.c.l., works..lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. ..lb. .08 - .06½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works..lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .31
Iodide, bots., jars..lb. 3.90 - 4.11

Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .10¾- —
No. 2, bbls..lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. ..lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. ..lb. .11 - .13¼
Superphosphate,[4] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Baltc..unit-ton. .85 - —
Florida ..unit-ton. .81 - .84
others ..unit-ton. .87 - .94
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 85½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $5.06 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 45% or more, a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida. unit-ton. .68 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee ..unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 65c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 45% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls..lb. .90 - 1.00

T

Talc,[1] dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works..ton.16.50 -50.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -45.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works..ton.12.00 -14.50
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
grd., fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.65 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[7] edible, tanks..lb. Nom. —
inedible, extra, loose..lb. .12⅞- —
special, loose..lb. .13¼- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07¼
(70% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls..lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton.10.00 - —
Chicago ..unit-ton.10.00 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 5.00 & 10.00
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 5.00 & 10.00
Tapioca flour,[1,8] bgs..lb. .07 - .07¼
Java, bgs..lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .30½
l.c.l., works..gal. .28½- .32½
25%, dms., c.l., works...gal. .30 - .35½
l.c.l. works..gal. .27 - .31¼

Mutual Bichromates, versatile and effective corrosion inhibitors, have found another application in recent years—that of combatting the corrosive action of some foods on the interior of tin cans. The treatment of the interior of tin cans with bichromate was recommended as a means of inhibiting corrosion as far back as 1940 by the Tin Research Institute in Leaflet No. 8, "Tin and Its Uses."

Wherever corrosion is a problem, Mutual Bichromates are being used as inhibitors in an ever-increasing number of applications. Internal combustion engines, water-cooling systems; air-conditioning apparatus, tower coolers, condensers, sprayer systems, diesel engines, mercury arc rectifiers—these are but a few of them. No other chemicals have exhibited so powerful an inhibitive influence toward a ferrous surface. In most instances, the amount of bichromate used is so small that cost is negligible!

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- ☐ Dyeing Chromic Acid Anodized Aluminum—Black Finishes
- ☐ Dyeing Chromic Acid Anodized Aluminum—Colored Finishes
- ☐ Chromate Corrosion Inhibitors in Bimetallic Systems
- ☐ Chromate Corrosion Inhibitors for Internal Combustion Engines
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BOSTON CHICAGO CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND GLOVERSVILLE PHILADELPHIA

Tar, pine (see Pinetar).			
Tara[1] pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports	long ton	67.25	- —
powd., c.l., same basis	long ton	135.00	- —
Tarragon herb, bgs	lb.	.60	- .65
Leaves, bgs	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.47½	- .49
dms.	lb.	.48½	- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.52½	- .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.24½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.70	- .75
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.75	- .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).			
com'l, dms., c.l., South	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., South	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, South	lb.	.13	- —
pure, dms.	lb.	.84	- .90
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works	lb.	.19½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19	- —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.90	- .97
prime, cns., dms.	lb.	.63	- .70
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.06	- .06½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.20	- .21½
smaller dms., works	lb.	.23½	- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works	lb.	.65	- —
Tetralin, dms.	lb.	.19	- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).			
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works	lb.	12.50	Nom.
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.75	- —
smaller lots	lb.	3.95	- 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 500 grams or more	kilo.	160.00	- —
Thiocarbapilide, dms.	lb.	.24	- —
Thiouracil, dms., works	lb.	5.50	- 5.60
Thiourea, CP, dms.	lb.	.55	- .94
Thorium nitrate, cs., works	lb.	2.00	- —
Thyme, French, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .18½
futures, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Thymol, cns.	lb.	2.40	- 2.75
Iodide, dms.	lb.	3.40	- 3.50
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous	lb.	No stocks	
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
Metal,[16]	lb.	.52	- —
Bolivian	lb.	.63½	- —
Straits	lb.	No stocks	
Tin oxide,[1,6] bbls.	lb.	.54	- .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.31	- .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.15½	- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.16¾	- .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.14¾	- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06	- —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.05¾	- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.05¾	- —
Magnesium base,[1,4] divd.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06	- —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse., ¼c. higher.			
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.57	- —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.66	- 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.52	- —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.60	- 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 2.60
Toluene (see Toluol).			
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.90	- —
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 3°, indust., dms., return, wks	gal.	.32	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.27	- —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27	- —
1°, nitration, ret. dms., works	gal.	.32	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.27	- —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27	- —
1°, nitration, ret. dms., works.			
Petroleum, tanks, refinery, Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.19	- —
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.20	- —
Buffalo, N. Y. and Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.22	- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.	lb.	.90	- .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	.90	- .95
Totaquine,[1,8] USP XII, 100-ozs. lots	oz.	.52	- —
Triacetin, dms., works	lb.	.26	- —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.98	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	1.01	- —
Tributyl citrate, dms.	lb.	.29	- .31
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.34	- .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.53	- .55
dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.49	- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.75	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.81	- —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.06½	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.07½	- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.06	- —
Zone 2, frt. alld.	lb.	.06½	- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	- —
Zone 4, ex whse.	lb.	.09	- —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices ¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works	lb.	.—	.—
dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.25	- .—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.27½	- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.24	- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.19½	- —
c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.	lb.	.40	- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.24	- —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.26	- —
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.20	- —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.30	- —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.	lb.	.65	- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	- —
Tripoli,[1] air-floated, bgs. c.l. works	ton	21.50	- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	17.50	- —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	16.00	- —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).			
Tuba root (see Cube root).			
Tungsten metal, powd., 99-99.7%, dms., works	lb.	2.60	- 5.46
Oxide, kgs.	lb.	No prices	
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls.	lb.	.19½	- .20
Haitian, bls.	lb.	.14½	- .15
Jamaica, futures, bls.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Madras, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .18½
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.06½	- 1.10
l.c.l.	gal.	1.07½	- 1.12
tanks, Savannah	gal.	.96½	- —
Wood, d.d., dms., East	gal.	.65	- .70
tanks, East	gal.	.60	- —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East.	gal.	.95	- 1.05
tanks, East	gal.	.89	- .90
Sulphate, ret. dms.	gal.	.80	- .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).			
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs.	lb.	2.55	- —
yellow, kgs.	lb.	1.65	- —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts.	ton	68.00	- —
l.c.l., ship. pts.	ton	70.50	-80.00
import, pure, cs.	lb.	.12	- —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton	57.40	- —
fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3	ton	116.80	- —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va.	ton	59.00	- —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3	ton	112.80	- —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.			
Urunday, extract, 65% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports	lb.	.03625	- .03675
Uva ursi leaves, bls.	lb.	.16	- .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls.	lb.	.58	- .59
Indian, bls.	lb.	.45	- .47
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s.	ton	No prices	
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.	ton	No prices	
Vanadium[1] pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works	lb.	7.00	- —
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.10	- —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.	lb.	7.75	- 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins	lb.	9.50	-10.00
whole, tins	lb.	10.50	-11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins.	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
yellow label, tins.	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
West Indian, tins.	lb.	No stocks	
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more	lb.	4.50	- —
smaller lots, tins	lb.	4.55	- 4.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more	lb.	2.35	- —
smaller lots, tins	lb.	2.40	- 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.35	- —
smaller lots, tins	lb.	2.40	- 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.	lb.	.24	- .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.	lb.	.22	- .23
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works	lb.	.25	- —
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%	bot.	1.50	- —
50 c.c., same basis	bot.	1.05	- —
25 c.c., same basis	bot.	.65	- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).			
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).			
B_2 (see Riboflavin)			
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).			
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units in corn oil (see Calciferol).		.10	- .12
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).			
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).			
D_2 (see Calciferol).			
E (see Alphatocopherol).			
G (see Riboflavin).			
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).			
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).			
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).			

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.	lb.	.55	Nom.
Wattle bark,[1,5] E. Africa, bgs., f.a.s.	ton	57.50	- —
S. Africa, merchantable, bgs., f.a.s.	ton	57.50	- —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.	ton	60.00	- —
prime quality, bgs., f.a.s.	ton	62.50	- —
extract,[1] liquid, 56% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.05¾	- .06¼
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼	- .05¾
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock	lb.	.06095	- .06345
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock,	lb.	.0622	- .0647
Wattle extract prices based on $12 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.			
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).			
Bayberry, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs.	lb.	.68	- .70
slabs, bgs.	lb.	.65	- .68
crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.53	- .55
Western hemisphere, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .65

Wax, bees, refined, yellow, bricks, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .62
slabs, cs.	lb.	.60	- .61
Candelilla, crude, bgs.	lb.	.78	- .80
refined, bgs.	lb.	.80	- .82
Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.			
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.70	- 1.72
North Country, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.78	- 1.80
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.75	- 1.78
refined, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.86	- 1.89
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.98	- 2.00
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.96	- 1.98
Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.			
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.12½-	.13½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.15	- —
158°-162° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.19	- .20
Japan, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 20 tons, yearly contract, group 3, works.	lb.	.14½-	—
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.14½-	15¼
black, ctns., 20 tons, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.13	- .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 20 tons, same basis.	lb.	.16½-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.16½-	.17¼
black, ctns., 20 tons, same basis.	lb.	.14¾-	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.15	- .15¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., white, ctns., 20 tons, same basis.	lb.	.24¾-	—
smaller lots same basis.	lb.	.25	- .25¾
Montan, bgs.	lb.	.55	- .60
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.02	- 1.05
refined, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.18	- 1.22
Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.			
Ozokerite, dom., 150-160 F., l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
162-168 F., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.31	- —
171-172 F., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.37	- —
Permaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.30	- .33
cakes, cs.	lb.	.31	- .34
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White precipitate, powd., ctns., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.50	- —
White pine bark, ressed, bls.	lb.	.14	- .19
Whiting,[1] chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00	-22.00
l.c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.	ton.	21.00	-25.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-30.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	-34.00
l.c.l.	ton.	31.00	-35.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	32.00	-36.00
l.c.l.	ton.	33.00	-37.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works.	ton.	6.00	- —
smaller lots, N.E., works.	ton.	7.00	- 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 200 mesh, 90½%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	9.85	-10.10
200 mesh, 90½%, bgs., c.l.,	ton.	6.00	- 6.25
90%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	6.75	- 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	10.00	- —
gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.45	- —
putty grade, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.00	- —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	-28.00
	ton.	24.00	-28.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-30.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.00	-15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.	lb.	.06	- .07
thin, natural, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .17
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.35	- .38
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.22	- .25
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.21	- .23
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	ton.	20.00	- —
60 mesh, same basis.	ton.	24.00	- —
80 mesh, same basis.	ton.	27.00	- —
100 mesh, same basis.	ton.	30.00	-32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .32
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.50	- .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35	- .36
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indus., ret. dms., works.	gal.	.31	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.30	- —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal	.28	-
10°, ret. dms., works.	gal.	.34	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld	gal	.29	-
5°, ret. dms., works.	gal.	.41	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.38	-
3°, ret. dms., works.	gal.	.47	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal	.41	-
Petroleum, 10°, tanks, refinery, Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.19	- —
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.20	- —
Buffalo, N. Y. and Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.22	- —

Y

Yara yara, crrst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.75	- 1.90
Yeast, brewer's dry, 10 B units, dms.	lb.	.25	- —
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.45	- —
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.50	- —
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.60	- —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.	lb.	.23	- —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.95	- 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bgs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
ton lots, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.65	- —
sulphide, orange, ss., bgs., works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.17	- —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga.; La. (Shreveport), 1¼c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1¾c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.37	- —
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75	- —
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06	- —
synthetic, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0665-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.0710-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.42	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.45	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½-	.05¼
yellow, bbls., works.	lb.	.02	- .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0425-	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.16	- —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract.	lb.	.16	- —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.35	- .38
yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.30	- .32
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.25	- 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., works.	lb.	.31	- —
...ne acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls.	lb.	.26	- .27
kgs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾-	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	.13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.09¾-	.10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.23	- —
dms.	lb.	.40	- —
kgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.02	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works.	lb.	.0260-	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
jars	lb.	.35	- .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust,[2] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.1125-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.	lb.	.14	- —
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.02	- 4.75
jars	lb.	4.42	- —
Zinc laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
metal, (quotations in Protective Coatings market).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms.	lb.	.16	- .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
leaded, 35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾-	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11	- —
USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, lump, precipitated, 6.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.14½-	.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .16

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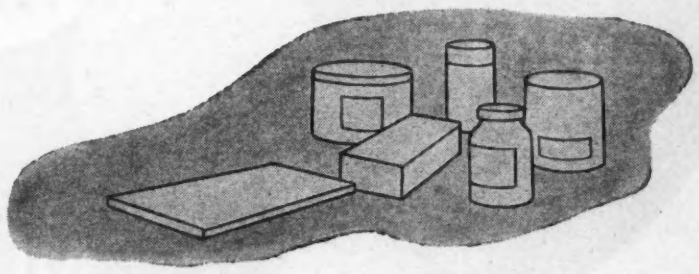
FOR CONTINUING IMPROVEMENT IN YOUR SUPPLY OF VITAMIN A AND VITAMIN D



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1. Since 1940, four NOPCO "development" laboratories have been responsible for more than seventy patents or patent applications on *Vitamin A and Vitamin D Concentrates alone.*

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Vitamin A and D Concentrates

Pioneer producer of *natural* Vitamin A and Vitamin D Concentrates, Vitab Rice Bran Concentrate and Calcium Pantothenate.

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Zinc stearate, tech., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.38- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.34½- —
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.60 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.60½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.60½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.60½- —
Barium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0550- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0600- —
Calcium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0540- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0590- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1] works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80 - 1.00
Magnesium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06 - —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23 - .30
Tallate, 9% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09½- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc - cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.65
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06½- —
Pac. cst	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium acetate, solut., bbls., works.	lb.	.25½- —
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, 88%, grd., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.23½- —
white, 99½-99%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	.20 - —
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.40 - —
500 lbs. and less, same basis.	lb.	.49 - —
Oxychloride, crust., bbls., 5 tons, works.	lb.	.29½- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- .20
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.20 - .21

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials which were branded paint materials was printed in OPD for July 1.

Fungus Control Wartime Research Data Offered

OPD Washington Bureau

Methods developed during the war for controlling fungus growth on binoculars, periscopes, telescopes, and other optical instruments are discussed in eight reports now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

The reports describe research carried out in 1944 and 1945 at the Universities of Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh under contract with the Office of Scientific Research and Development. The purpose of the research was to assist the armed forces in the preservation of equipment in the tropics.

Salient findings of the researchers include the following:—

Glass surfaces on optical instruments may be decontaminated by cleaning with a 95 per cent ethyl alcohol solution. A 70 per cent ethyl alcohol solution should be used for the stripped metal case.

Meta cresol acetate effectively inhibits fungus growth. It should be used in the form of ethyl cellulose blocks enclosed in metal capsules with small openings. The capsules are attached to the inner surface of the instrument by adhesives or soldering.

Hermetic sealing of the instrument with a thermoplastic compound to which paranitrophenol has been added gives further protection against entry of spores, mites, or other materials supporting mold growths.

Following is a brief description of each of the eight reports:—

PB-12007 (photostat, $1; microfilm, 50 cents; 4 pages) describes the development of formulas for five new sealing compounds, and contains tables showing test results of treated binoculars exposed to fungus growths.

PB-12009 (photostat, $1; microfilm, 50 cents; 5 pages) gives further details on the effectiveness of one of the compounds described in PB-12007.

PB-16418 (photostat, $2; microfilm, 50 cents; 27 pages) describes the use of meta cresol acetate in fungus fouled binoculars, tank sights, and other instruments before and after treatment are included.

PB-16448 (photostat, $2; microfilm, 50 cents; 24 pages) analyzes the relationship between fungus growth and mites found on deteriorated optical instruments returned from the tropics.

PB-16449 (photostat, $2; microfilm, 50 cents; 17 pages) gives results of tests with protective compounds used under simulated tropical conditions. Tables are included showing the effectiveness of several compounds used experimentally on metals, fabrics, plastics, and other materials.

PB-16450 (photostat, $2; microfilm, 50 cents; 18 pages, 6 illustrations) gives formulas for compounds containing fencyl thiocyanoacetate to prevent fungus growth in optical instruments without dimming the glass surfaces or accelerating corrosion.

PB-16451 (photostat, $6; microfilm, $1; 90 pages; 5 photographs) describes research on the entire subject of fungus fouling of optical instruments, including types and causes of fungus fouling. Recommendations for decontaminating instruments and fortifying them against reinfection are included.

PB-16453 (photostat, $1; microfilm, 50 cents; 9 pages) contains directions for building a portable "dry-chest" for storing optical instruments in the tropics.

Orders for the reports should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Louisiana to Vote On Tax-Exempt Plants

Governor Jimmie H. Davis of Louisiana has signed a bill to reduce the corporation franchise tax to $1.50 per thousand. He also has supported two bills which will be submitted to the electorate in the form of constitutional amendments. One provides for a ten-year tax exemption for new manufacturing plants and additions to existing ones. The other empowers municipalities and parishes to construct buildings for sale or rent to manufacturing plants within their respective communities.

Texas Co. to Sell Debentures Privately

The Texas Company will sell privately $80,000,000 of 2⅜ percent debentures due 1971 to a group of insurance companies and use the proceeds to retire the entire $40,000,000 issue of 3 percent debentures due 1959 and certain other debts.

Newton Decorated by Brazil

Bert P. Newton, vice-president of the Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, has been awarded the Order of the Cruzeiro do Sul, Comendador grade, by Eurico Gaspar Dutra, president of the Brazilian Republic.

Trade Briefs

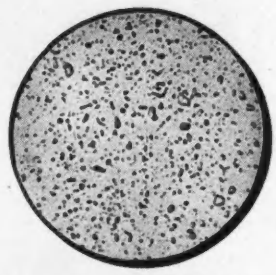
Magee Oil Company has been chartered in Maryland to deal in petroleum products.

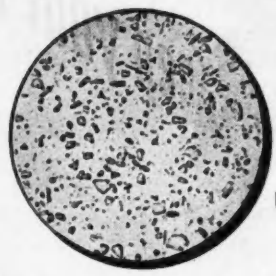
Hammond Iron Works, Warren, Pa., has named the Faville-Levally Corporation, Chicago, as representative in the Chicago district.

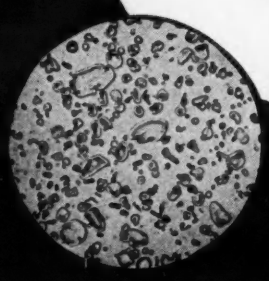
Ruben D. Senior, sole representative in Venezuela for the New York & New Jersey Lubricant Company, has moved to new and larger quarters in Caracas.

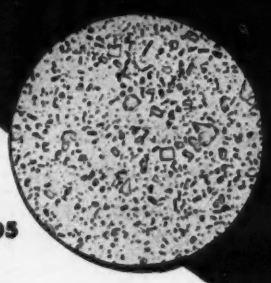
B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has published a new twelve-page catalogue section on its line of rubber-lined tanks and tank cars for handling corrosives.

What type of LEAD-FREE ZINC OXIDE do you need?


MODERATE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-2


MODERATELY LARGE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-50


LARGE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-503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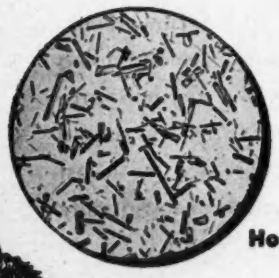
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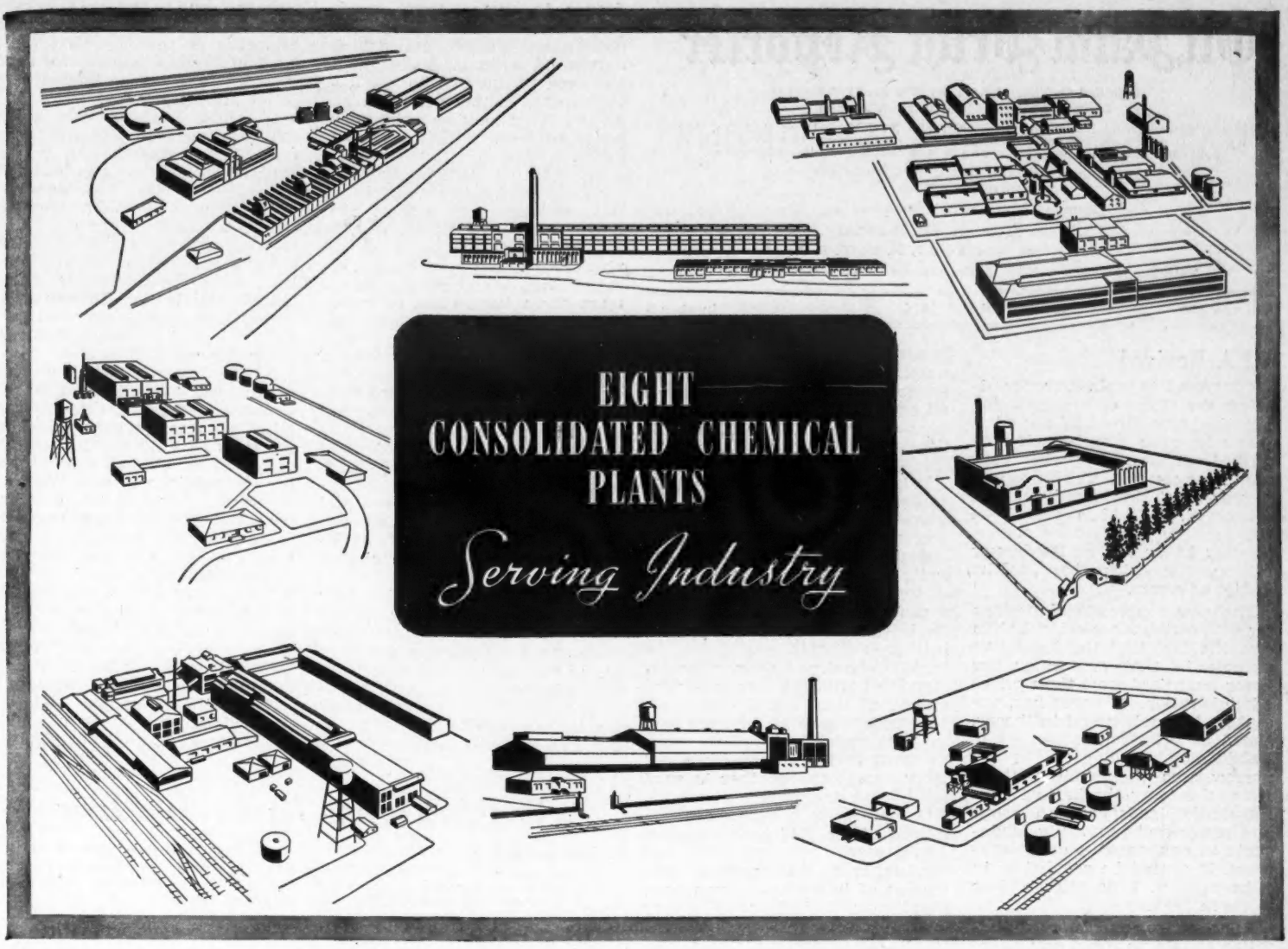

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Volume 150 July 29, 1946 Number 5

OPA Revived

Congress has revived, or resuscitated, the Office of Price Administration and given it almost a year's lease on a rather circumscribed existence. For what purpose none can say. Insofar as any improvement in effectiveness is concerned, OPA has not been "born again." Its new life cannot possibly be as full as its former existence—except, perhaps, in the matter of errors.

The new congressional pattern for OPA makes more evident than ever the fact that the legislative purpose in that connection has never comprised more than price-administration. It never has, except in designation and in theory, aimed at price-control or price-stabilization. And even in its narrow area the administration, from the very beginning, was statutorily inadequate in scope and power and personally inadequate in equipment and competence. It cannot be any better in either respect. It doubtless will be worse in both.

Price-control and price-stabilization should not need any price-administration. Simple business wisdom dictates strongly against the fleeting and unsatisfactory advantages to be expected—and maybe sometimes to be got—through inordinate price-boosting. The common sense of the buying public has a greater restraining power than can be found in any scheme of official price-ceiling. But, there are so many in business who are not foresightedly wise and so many with money to spend, who likewise have no concept of tomorrow's needs, that price-stabilization by way of the forces of commercial economics is a slow process, and a costly one for all concerned.

It is not to be expected that any recourse to political economics for assistance against profiteering will be effective. The incidental political straddling excludes that—especially in election years. So, Congress has not implemented the cause of price-stabilization. That puts business on the spot—and the indications are that the public will be doing a pretty good job of policing the surrounding area.

—O-P-D—

Conference Is Needed

Two calls were addressed to President Truman within the past fortnight for the arranging of another conference of management and labor on employment relations. One call was sent by the Congress of Industrial Organizations; the other was signed by a group of forty individuals, including economists, engineers, educators, and a few holders of political offices. The necessities which the 1945 conference failed to meet have not diminished in the interim. They cannot be dismissed by blaming them on the Office of Price Administration or declaring that they will disappear upon the termination of the price-control experiment. OPA did not set them up. They were not created by the exigencies of war. Although the wartime legislation regulative of prices, wages, and labor practices all exerted an aggravating influence with respect to them, legislation is not the answer to any problem which they present.

It is, of course, highly desirable and very necessary that the legislative discriminations set up under the stress of war's demands be removed from the processes of collective bargaining. It is highly desirable and very necessary that a practicable process of bargaining be provided and applied. It is neither desirable nor necessary that this be done by governmental mandate; although it may be necessary, at least for a time, that government have an advisory part in the proceedings. The prime necessity is that management and labor accept one another in good faith—and deserve it.

One of the major reasons for the failure of the 1945 conference on employment relations was the persistence in inordinate consideration of immediate advantages. Employment relations will never be satisfactory until the determination of all relevant policies and practices is guided by the long-term interests of all concerned—including the public. Employment relations are not a matter of day-to-day, any more than satisfactory employment is. Their disruption or failure certainly should not hang by a thread of momentary conditions—and certainly unsatisfactory conditions should never be permitted to become chronic.

Whether incentive or punitive methods are better fer the maintenance of stable employment relations is an open question. Neither sort has been convincingly tried. It will be interesting to watch developments that may be traceable to the action of a New York distributing organization in paying triple wages to its employees who remained at work during a recent strike. The union local which had struck has charged, in a complaint to the State labor relations board, that this action by the employer is an unfair labor practice. It is interesting to note that the offer of a St. Louis manufacturer to pay a bonus to its employees if its plant did not have a strike for a year was not submitted by the labor negotiators to a vote of their union.

The best method of maintaining stable employment relations is to bargain at the bench. Every step that must be taken toward some other and still another place of settlement is a departure from basic satisfactoriness. The benefits of basically sound and satisfactory relations are so great and so lasting that a conference of management and labor need have no other objective. But, there are many things to be got out of the road before that can be undertaken—and only a soundly advised conference can clear the way.

—O-P-D—

Public Is Confused

It should be obvious to everybody that private enterprise is not going to enlist sufficient support of public sentiment in its endeavor to escape from governmental supervision and regulation until it has clearly defined in its own mind what it desires to do and how it intends to do that. Certainly it cannot get the public behind it as long as nobody appears to know which way it is going.

There is, for example, the popular demand for free competition. But, nobody knows what that means. The majority of businessmen know that they could not survive actually free competition, because that would bring to bear upon them the weight of money and experience that is unquestionably on the side of a numerically small but capably big minority of those engaged in almost every line of business. Free competition must be modified and restrained until it is fair or, at least, practically compromised. The question, of course, is whether the restraint is to be voluntarily achieved and applied or enforced by governmental fiat. The governmentally approved experiment in self-regulation of the NRA era did not turn out very well.

The public reads in the daily press that a profiteering orgy is unlikely in a free market, but it knows that it is paying doubly or trebly for many things. It reads that, give business a free, competitive market, and it will not ask for higher prices. It reads that the free market is the secret of a free economy. And in the very next item it sees the wailing and deploring of the fact that some free marketers choose to send their wares to foreign lands where prices are higher.

The public reads or hears political harangues on the inviolable right of free speech and it also reads or hears that legislation is needed to curb "propaganda" which is nothing other than the voicing of opinions not wholly on all fours with the professed beliefs of those who clamor for free markets, even those markets which reflect mainly the influence of speculative parasitism and are utterly devoid of direct producer-consumer contacts.

Private enterprise has a good case in the comparison of its potential services with those of any other economic system. But, it certainly falls far short of proper presentation of that case at the bar of public opinion. Whether the fault is, as its confusions imply, what has recently been called "economic illiteracy" or derives from self-satisfaction or a sort of "the public-be-damned" attitude, it leaves wide open a way for the advancement of all the forces of those with another system to sell. With respect to its fundamental beliefs, business all too often does not manifest a convincing familiarity with the axiom that the first principle of successful selling is full knowledge of your goods.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

had ever encountered. Looking back, you probably wonder how you ever did it. I am sure I don't know, but the point is you did it, and you earned the sincere compliments and regard of the nation.

Distribution Costs

Government economists are saying that industry should take a tip from agriculture and devote a little more attention to research in the field of economies in the distribution of their products. It isn't that too much money is being spent in studies of economies in production as it is that there is not enough being spent on how to reduce distribution costs.

The few scattering reports that are available on costs of getting manufactured goods from the factory to the consumer indicate that about 40 percent of what the consumer pays represents costs added to the commodities after they leave the factory. In contrast, through extensive research on distribution of agriculture with resulting suggestions for economies, the average costs of distributing processed foods is about 33 percent of the consumer's dollar—yet foods are bulky and perishable.

Failure of manufacturers to give more attention to economies of distribution is probably traceable to the fact that manufacturers are thinking mostly of prices in terms of what they and their competitors are charging at the loading platform, rather than in terms of price competition as the housewife views it on the retailer's counters.

But, anybody who is familiar with the facts of how farm produce does not reach the consumer, wonders whence some of the governmental data were taken. Agricultural distribution is a mess.

Consumer Capacity

OWM Director John Steelman reports that total income payments during the first quarter of 1946 averaged more than $12,700,000,000, or 90 percent above the $6,800,000,000 of early 1941 and 65 percent above the $7,700,000,000 which was the average for that year.

Since the price of goods and services have on the average not risen by 90 percent or even by 65 percent, purchasing power in terms of goods has greatly increased. Since 1941 the population has increased 5 percent and the number of employed persons has increased 10 percent; so there are more people able to afford goods than there were in prewar years.

The possibility is thus suggested in Mr. Steelman's figures that prewar years may have now become obsolete as a measure of consumer requirements. Maybe better go back to the boom of 1925-9!

Atomic Energy for Work

Some of the scientists who worked on the atomic bomb are predicting that practical atomic industrial power will be a large competitor of other fuels in less than fifty years. Work has progressed so rapidly in developing the use of this energy for power, they say that units suitable for the propulsion of naval war vessels will be available in less than ten years.

It is only a relatively simple step, from an engineering viewpoint, from the development of a unit for use in battleships to the development of one for industrial plants. But, th reason that the scientists figure on fifty years as the time when atomic industrial power will be a real competitor is owing to the differences in costs of atomic energy as compared with conventional fuels.

It is not expected that this new source of power will completely displace older fuels, such as wood, coal, oil, and natural gas, but it is certain to reduce man's dependence on them greatly—provided we all are not atomized in the meantime.

Saving Small Business

The Patman small business investigating committee of the house is suggesting that the Commerce Department become the watchdog for small business to see to it that the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission carry out their duties of preventing and breaking up monopolies.

Since competitive small business is the group most directly hurt by monopolistic practices, an agency which makes a sincere and thorough attempt to get at the heart of the problems affecting the small business segment of each industry would be in an ideal position to point up the really important areas which require antitrust or fair trade action, Mr. Patman notes. Had this been done when the house judiciary committee was holding hearings on amending section 7 of the Clayton act, as recommended by FTC, he adds, it would have been immensely useful in focusing attention on the need for plugging this loophole in the act.

Neither FTC nor the Justice Department as yet has given any indication of its views on Mr. Patman's suggestion. But it is a safe bet they don't like it. No government agency ever likes the idea of another agency's telling it what to do.

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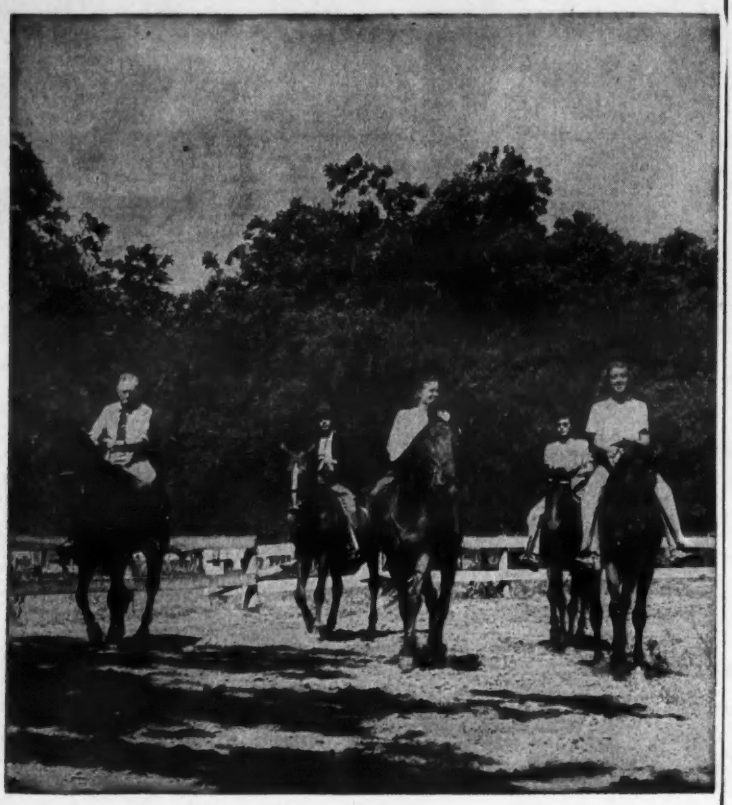

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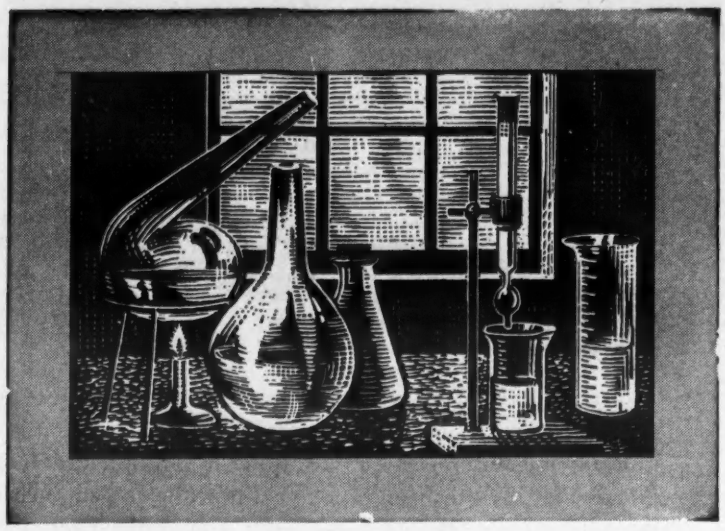

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Heavy Chemicals

Shifting of boxcars to move the grain crop has created an acute shortage for other purposes and chemical producers have experienced a lot of difficulty in moving stocks from works. In some instances, it has been necessary to store materials until transportation can be secured. Meanwhile, all available trucks have been pressed into service in an effort to keep consuming channels open. This condition, arising under the prevailing shortage of steel drums has greatly bottlenecked chemical deliveries to industry. It was estimated in some large producing quarters that the car allotment was only about 12½ percent of the number required.

While stocks have increased at producing plants, the inventory position in most directions has not improved. The heavy tonnage chemicals have continued behind schedule and delays are increasing under present influences. Soda ash and caustic soda are as difficult to buy now as at the beginning of the month. Production was reported of better dimensions but not of a character to ease supplies. The tight position of soda ash has affected output of the entire soda classification. Delay in making muriate of potash allocations has held up the placing of contracts by manufacturers of potash chemicals. Some chlorine was available and carbon tetrachloride could be purchased for prompt shipment. Sizable export shipments are about to take place in copper sulphate. Cadmium metal is higher in response to increased costs at foreign supply sources. There appeared to be enough manganese dioxide to meet requirements. Lower prices were heard for manganese sulphate, the fertilizer grade. Oxalic acid shipments remained far behind schedule and tight markets were noted in formic, lactic and phosphoric acids.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 102.8 in the week ended July 19, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 95.2 in the previous week and 89.8 percent a year ago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cadmium metal, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Manganese sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65 percent, $7.50 per ton, works.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.3	169.3	168.5	168.9

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Ammonia, Aqua—Not in too plentiful supply although the essential requirements of consumers are being covered on a fairly prompt basis. Prices reported firm at former trading levels.

Antimony Oxide—Allocations have been granted for domestic consumption and essential requirements have been satisfied in a fairly prompt manner. There is still difficulty in securing releases for export.

Antimony Sulphide—In better shape than the oxide at present with material available for both home and export use.

Arsenic — White powdered arsenic has continued scarce with a shortage of stocks apparent throughout the entire month. The Swedish stockpile has not been tapped to date. Importations of 299 barrels were noted from Mexico.

Bauxite — Shipments of bauxite from Surinam during May 1946 amounted to 70,868 long tons as compared with 67,502 tons during the preceding month. Of this total, 5,849 tons were chemical ore. However, because of a shortage of shipping facilities, it is believed that production of bauxite dropped during June.

Bleaching Powder—Buying interest of good seasonal dimensions reported with domestic and foreign consumers showing attention. Stocks not excessive but sufficient to meet current requirements.

Cadmium — According to foreign advisers, the British Ministry of Supply has revoked the order which regulated the buying, selling and the control of prices. In the local market prices have responded to the shortage and higher prices named abroad and an advance of 10c. a pound is noted, making the inside figure $1.00 per pound for the metal with a range upward to $1.35.

Calcium Chloride — Badly short shipped in most instances with the acute shortage of boxcars restricting the movement to an appreciable extent. Inability to secure transportation has forced current production into storage causing an additional strain on labor. Prospects are not favorbale for easement and it appears as though an exceedingly tight market will prevail for an indefinite period.

Copper — Civilian Production Administration has under consideration recommending that the entire government stockpile of copper be utilized, if necessary, over the next ninety days to further the veterans emergency housing program. Government owned copper stocks totalled approximately 300,000 tons at the end of June, 1946 compared with around 500,000 tons at the beginning of the year. Work-stoppages and decreased imports contributed largely to the 200,000 ton decrease. In reviewing the copper supply situation, CPA reported that production of domestic refined copper amounted to only 202,000 tons for the first six months of 1946, while foreign imports were 128,000 tons or a total of 330,000 tons. Consumption for the six months' period was approximately 532,000 tons, bringing about approximately a 200,000 ton drain on stocks held by the office of Metals Reserve. Demand for the last half of 1946 was estimated by CPA's copper division at 600,000 to 660,000 tons compared with an estimated 345,000 ton supply, indicating a 255,000 ton or greater deficit.

Copper Carbonate — Stocks sufficient to meet current demand. Contracts being entered specifying price at time of shipment. No price adjustment has been made to date to cover the higher quotations established for the metal.

Copper Chloride — Production has not been sufficient to meet current demand and shipments are behind schedule. The market has maintained a definitely tight condition. This material, along with copper napthenate and copper nitrate has been sold on the basis of prices at time of shipment.

Copper Sulphate — Agricultural requirements have been practically satisfied for this season and demand is falling off. Some interests are calling for monohydrate against previous contracts where former prices are being honored. Shipments have been somewhat delayed on account of the steel drum shortage but buyers appear willing to take deliveries and place the material in storage regardless of the risk of lumping. The boxcar shortage has caused some difficulty in moving material particularly in the Southwest, where flatcars were used with sidings installed. Stocks are increasing and export inquiry has broadened. Export licenses covering sizable tonnage have been issued with a lot of material tagged for South American shipment. There is also a large inquiry from France. Prospects do not suggest much in the way of price change. According to trade reports, applications will be filed if OPA is reinstated for an upward price revision to cover the increased cost of labor and packages. The advance in copper sulphate recently granted was to cover the higher prices established for copper.

Fluorspar—Results of investigations regarding fluorspar deposits in Hadspeth County, Texas and Gila County, Arizona have been published in reports by the Department of the Interior. Copies of these reports, 3878 and 3880 respectively may be obtained

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Manganese Dioxide — Inventories have accomodated prompt shipments and the market appeared to hold a well balanced condition. Most of the recent buying was reported to represent match factory requirements.

Manganese Sulphate — Lower prices were named by a leading producer for the 65 percent fertilizer grade. Carlots were quoted at $52.00 a ton delivered in the eastern area and at $65.00 a ton for less than carlots.

Potash Carbonate — Output gradually increasing but not sufficiently to ease buying conditions. Production appears to be under contract for some time ahead.

Potash Caustic—In a similar condition to carbonate potash. Production is behind schedule and buyers have experienced difficulty in placing additional orders.

Potash Chlorate—Market not in the same satisfactory degree of balance as noted at the beginning of the month. Shipments have fallen somewhat below schedule and the market position was appreciably tighter than a month ago.

Potash Perchlorate—Supply is short with only enough being made at present to cover contract requirements.

Soda Ash — Boxcar shortage has further aggravated the movement of this basic chemical and necessitated the placing of material in storage in some instances. All the stock that could be moved has been channeled against existing contracts. Aside from occasional resale lots which were held at substantial advances, the open market was bare of supplies.

Soda Caustic — Short shipped material has been moved as rapidly as possible to consumers, but the acute shortage of boxcars has greatly retarded the movement. The market was bare of supplies except for a dribble of resale lots which were held at premium prices.

Soda Phosphate — Bureau of the Census placed May production of meta at 1,349 tons against 2,294 tons in April. Tetra output was 4,457 tons in May and 4,935 tons in the preceding month.

Soda Sulphate — This material showed a slight increase in May. The total for refined anhydrous was 27,098 tons, compared with a revised total of 26,395 tons in the preceding month.

Tin—In reviewing the tin supply situation, CPA indicated that no early increase was in sight. Third quarter supplies are estimated at 11,900 tons (with expected receipts divided almost equally between South America and the Orient) against estimated requirements of 17,840 tons, leaving a 6,440 ton deficit. This compares with an estimated 4,700 ton deficit in the second quarter when supplies were reported at 12,700 tons against 16,900 of requirements. Government stocks are expected to be down to 24,000 tons of pig tin at the end of the third quarter.

All taxes on tin exported from Bolivia valued over the base price of 62½ cents per pound have been waived by the Bolivian Ministry of Finance. The Nigerian government has authorized an increase in the export duty on tin or tin ore from 1s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per ton, according to foreign trade advices.

Acids

Acetic—Buying interest of fair dimensions has kept the market steady for all grades of this acid. Demand has been of miscellaneous character and sufficient to prevent the accumulation of any unusual surplus inventories.

Chromic—Production at present is meeting demand but not on a prompt basis. Delayed shipments are being channeled to domestic platers where demand is increasing along with expansion in activity at automobile plants. There is a good export inquiry which cannot be satisfied until a better stock situation develops. Importations of chrome ore last week were 6,727,230 pounds.

Formic — Production has not been restored to normal dimensions and the current supply is short with buying conditions correspondingly tight. The scarcity of containers has aggrevated the situation.

Hydrofluoric—Inventory position is satisfactory to meet domestic and export requirements although the shortage of containers suitable for foreign shipment has bottlenecked the movement of export shipments.

Hydrofluosilicic — Production has kept supplies ample to cover current demand promptly. Breweries and chrome-platers have taken moderate quantities at former prices.

Lactic—Difficulty in securing basic materials has kept production down. The market is in short supply with buying conditions tight.

Muriatic—Meeting current requirements without leaving any accumulations. Market situation appears to be well balanced at the present time.

Naphthenic — No excess stocks but moving on a farily prompt basis for consuming requirements. Shipments to the paint trade said to be somewhat below the seasonal average so far.

Nitric—About on even beam with supply matching demands on a prompt basis. A fair export inquiry was reported.

Phosphoric —Some improvement in production but not enough to ease buying conditions. Output is short of demand and the inventory position is definitely tight.

Oxalic — Production has been cutback by the delay in replacing worn out machinery parts. Manufacture of this acid takes a heavy toll on producing plants and capacity output during the war period was rough on plant installations. There are practically no inventories at present and shipments are rather indefinite.

Sulphuric—Reports indicate shortages of this acid at some out of town points. Locally, the market has a well balanced appearance. Certain surpluses that accumulated during the recent coal striket have been liquidated and there is no excess material around the Metropolitan area at present. The market was quoted firm at former selling levels.

Baltimore, July 26.—Production of sulphuric acid proceeds without any changes, as far as the price situation is concerned, which applies to the orders from the government and also with regard to business entered with industrial buyers, except that wages have advanced again, while no corresponding increase in the market has taken place. Output is large enough to take care of the government needs, and also to meet the wants of the consuming industries, but with the producers still in the position of realizing profits. As to the price situation, it is a case of waiting on what may be done relative to the OPA, which appears to govern the prevailing state of affairs, and prolongs the condition of uncertainty. Of course, the variations in the cost of acid to the government are being maintained, as before, with no effort so far made to realize uniformity.

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IMPORT EXPORT

SCI Vice-President

Cyril S. Kimball, vice-president of Foster D. Snell, Inc., manufacturing chemists, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected American vice-president of the Society of the Chemical Industry.

OPA Revival

—*Continued from page 3*

them over the weekend. He denied that the appointees would be anyone from OPA.

Besides having the authority to decontrol, the board also is directed to pass judgment on whether controls are to be restored on the basic foods, petroleum, cottonseed, and soybeans which had been specifically exempted from price-control in the senate's version of the bill before it went to conference. In no event, however, can the controls be restored on these products before August 20.

As the bill provides with respect to these products, livestock, dairy products, grain, cottonseed, soybeans, and their products are to determine free from ceilings until August 20. On that date the they will go back under control if the Decontrol Board fails to act in the meantime. The board in the interim would have power to extend exemptions on any of the five beyond August 20 or affirmatively restore controls. Poultry, eggs, petroleum, and their by-products, are left ceiling-free without time limit, but the board would have power to restore ceilings on them at anytime after August 20.

Conditions on Recontrols

The measure establishes three standards for recontrol of the products. The board can order recontrol (1) if the price has risen unreasonably above former ceilings; (2) if the commodity is in short supply; (3) if the public interest would be served.

On the more complex industrial price formula, the provisions of the earlier bill which had met with such strong objections from the President were modified to curtail further the discretion of OPA in granting increases. The revised formula assures manufacturers of at least current total costs plus a reasonable profit on an industry-wide basis for each product. Wholesalers and retailers are to be allowed their markups prevailing March 31, 1946.

In more explicit terms, this is what the bill does:—

It declares it to be the sense of Congress that the OPA should go out of existence not later than June 30, next, and that the President in the meantime should formulate a program for combating inflation and make suggestions to Congress in this respect not later than next January 15. Before April 1, next, he is to report to Congress those commodities still in critically short supply which necessitate continued price-control and what departments of government—other than OPA—should be charged with controlling these prices.

It states that by the end of this year the OPA administrator must remove price ceilings from all nonagricultural commodities unless he makes a specific finding that they are important in relation to business costs or living costs. He must make prompt removal of ceiling prices regardless of their relation to business costs or living costs as soon as he finds that supply is in balance with demand.

Agricultural Products Separated

In the case of agricultural products, control over pricing is placed largely in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. The first of every month the secretary must report on the supply of all agricultural products under price-control and no ceilings can be retained over an agricultural commodity unless it is found to be in short supply. He is directed to recommend to OPA by the end of the year the removal of ceilings on all agricultural commodities, whether or not in short supply, if they are not important in relation to business costs or living costs.

Whenever the secretary recommends to OPA the removal of a ceiling of an agricultural product, or an adjustment of the ceiling on the grounds that it is interfering with production, OPA must act on the recommendation within ten days.

With respect to the products manufactured from livestock, milk, cottonseed, soybeans, grains, poultry, eggs, tobacco, and petroleum, the new law prohibits OPA from maintaining ceiling prices, markups, or discounts which do not return to the processors, manufacturers, and distributors the raw material costs (which must be computed at least once every sixty days at not less than the current cost), the conversion or distribution cost, and a reasonable profit.

Procedure for Decontrol

The manner in which industries are required to seek decontrol of price ceilings is set forth explicitely in the bill. A petition is to be filed by the industry advisory committee with the OPA administrator in the case of a nonagricultural commodity, or with the Secretary of Agriculture in the case of food and agricultural commodities. Within fifteen days after receiving the petition, the administrator or the secretary must either grant the request or deny it, stating his reasons in writing. Where the petition is not granted in full, the industry can ask for a reconsideration and hearing and, if still not satisfied, can appeal within thirty days to the Price Decontrol Board, which has authority to overrule the findings of the administrator or the secretary.

No maximum price regulation or order can be issued requiring the reduction of an established peacetime discount or markup on a commodity if the retail, wholesale, or other distributive trade selling the commodity shows that it constituted approximately one-half or more of the gross sales income of a majority of the persons engaged in such trade in 1945. In establishing maximum prices applicable to wholesale or retail distributors, the administrator must allow the average cost of acquisition of any commodity, plus such average percentage discount or markup as was in effect March 31, 1946.

Subsidies Re-established

With respect to subsidies, the same provisions that were in the bill vetoed by the President are continued in the new law, with a slight modification. It is provided that petroleum subsidies on stripper well operations are to continue at no higher than the existing rate, and that no subsidy or purchase and sale operation shall be undertaken with respect to any commodity unless such an operation was in effect June 29.

An appripration of $100,000,000 is set aside for making premium payments on copper, lead, and zinc, and $869,000,000 is made available for subsidy operations relating to sugar, flour, petroleum and its products, and other domestic and imported materials and commodities. Such operations are to terminate not later than April 1, 1947.

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Urgency Certificates No Longer Valid

Urgency certificates will no longer be valid against government-owned surplus property which the War Assets Administration has advertised for sale, according to an announcement of the Civilian Production Administration. The ruling was announced in an amendment to Direction 16 of Priorities Regulation 13, which outlines the conditions governing the issuance and use of urgency certificates.

Columbia Appoints Halford To Chemistry Dept. Post

Dr. Raph S. Halford, theoretical chemist in the field of physical chemistry, has been appointed associate professor of chemistry at Columbia University. Formerly, he was a lecturer at Harvard University.

Dow to Get Medal

—Continued from page 7

Ethyl-Dow Chemical Company, which extracts bromine from sea water for use as an ingredient of Ethyl fluid. The recovery of bromine off Kure Beach, Wilmington, N. C., was the first successful attempt to exploit the mineral riches of the ocean.

Under Dr. Dow's direction, the Dow company carried out for the government and armed forces more than fifty major wartime projects involving magnesium, styrene for synthetic rubber, high octane gasoline and basic chemicals required for the manufacture of munitions.

As the only American producer of magnesium, vital structural metal used in aircraft and ordnance, at the beginning of World War II, the company not only expanded its own output but designed and operated vast additional facilities for the Defense Plant Corporation. The Dow company also was the only American maker of styrene at the start of the war, and the entire government styrene program was built around the Dow process, with the company operating two government-owned plants and a Canadian factory as well as its own huge plant at Midland.

Besides supervising the extensive war work of the company, Dr. Dow, who had been a member of the Engineers Reserve Corps and later of the regular Army in World War I, served during World War II on the Chemical Advisory Committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board, and on the Chemical Warfare Service Advisory Board.

The Chemical Industry Medal, which will be presented at a dinner at the Commodore hotel, New York, on November 8, is the third high scientific award won in recent years by Dr. Dow, who is a director of the American Chemical Society. He received the Chandler Medal conferred by Columbia University for distinguished achievement in science and industry in 1943, and the Gold Medal Award of the American Institute of Chemists in 1944.

Dr. Dow began his career with the Dow Chemical Company in 1919 as a chemical engineer, and served in various other positions in the company's several plants for the next few years. He was made a director of the company in 1922 and assistant general manager in 1926.

After the death of his father, Dr. Herbert H. Dow, founder of the company, in 1930, he took over the duties of president and general manager. He became chairman of the board in 1941.

Mathieson Rearranges Sales Staff and Areas

Appointments to five sales posts and rearrangement of one New England and two Southern sales areas have been announced by the Mathieson Alkali Works, New York.

Harold R. Dinges has been named district sales manager of one of the

Harold R. Dinges

new Southern areas and will direct its activities from headquarters at Charlotte, N. C. A member of the company's sales development department until his present appointment, Mr. Dinges joined Mathieson in 1941. He will supervise company sales activities in Virginia, North and South Carolina and parts of West Virginia and Tennessee. O. J. Theobald, jr., a member of the Mathieson organization since 1932 as sales representative, has been named to assist Mr. Dinges.

Fred O. Tilson, district sales manager of the second newly-defined southern area, which will be serviced from Chattanooga, Tenn., will supervise company sales activities in parts of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. Prior to his new appointment, Mr. Tilson has represented Mathieson in varied sales capacities since joining the company in March, 1925.

William H. Eastburn heads the newly-defined New England sales area as district sales manager and will direct sales activities from headquarters at Providence, R. I. He has been a member of Mathieson's sales staff since 1932.

Former Lt. Commander J. L. Pickens, recently discharged from the Navy, has returned to Mathieson as specialty sales representative. Among chemical specialties to be handled by Mr. Pickens are high-test calcium hypochlorite for laundry bleaching and hypochlorination of water, hypochlorite products for dairy, food plant, and food service sanitation, detergents for plant and on-location rug and carpet cleaning, detergents for use in milk can washing machines, and other cleansing and sanitizing agents. He will make his headquarters in Houston, Tex., and will operate in the Southwest.

Surplus Items Sales To Foreign Gov'ts Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

The National Advisory Council has recommended that credit terms, similar to those now extended to American buyers of surplus property, be extended to foreign governments, War Assets Administration has announced.

The council, headed by John Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, also recommended that certain domestic surplus property, which can not be moved on existing credit terms either to American interests or foreign governments, be offered, except when limited by statute, to interested, foreign governments on terms conforming with those extended by the Import-Export Bank for reconstruction and development loans.

Credit ceilings for individual countries will be referred to the council by WAA for approval, it was brought out.

The recommendations came as the result of conferences among WAA officials and council representatives, including the Secretary of Commerce, Assistant Secretary of State, members of the Federal Reserve Bank, and representatives of the Import-Export Bank.

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Plant Manager

Dr. Grant R. Fernelius has been named manager of the Elyria, Ohio, plant of the Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland. Mr. Fernelius, formerly assistant to the vice-president in charge of manufacturing, succeeds Paul Hines who has been named manager of the company's El Segundo, Cal., plant.

Australasia Zinc Firm Plans Contact Acid Plant

The Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia, Ltd., plans an expansion of its facilities which will include the erection of new contact acid plant, at a cost of £250,000,for the production of superphosphate, and extensions to increase the output of zinc to 95,000 long tons annually.

The company is also considering the manufacture of ammonia sulphate and the production of crude sulphur, as well as the preliminary treatment of zinc residues at Risdon, Tasmania, before shipment to its Port Pirie plant.

Enco Chemical Adds Cusack, Dick to Staff

Frank L. Cusack and Erwin R. Dick have joined the Enco Chemical Corporation, New York. For the past ten years Mr. Cusack was connected with the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York, in the export division of the sales department Mr. Dick has just returned from an extended trip in Europe, where he has been re-establishing Enco's prewar connections and developing new ones.

Hollingshead Corp. Promotes Mantz, Moore and Flynn

The R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J., has named Victor M. Mantz, since 1931 supervisor of grease promotion, to the post of director of research, and has appointed Albert E. Moore chief chemist to supervise the mixing and compounding departments, rubber plant, control laboratory, and the control of raw materials. John R. Flynn, assistant secretary of the company, has been named controller.

Hercules Export Manager To Reestablish Outlets

William L. Cahall, newly-appointed sales manager of the export department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., will fly to Honolulu August 15, on the first leg of an eight-month trip to the Hawaiian Islands, China, the British Crown colony of Hong Kong, the Philippines, Netherlands East Indies, Singapore, India, and the Union of South Africa.

Miranol Chemical Leases Plant Space in N. J.

The Miranol Chemical Company, Irvington, N. J., has leased 33,000 square feet in the former Michelin Tire Company plant at Milltown, N. J., where it will manufacture synthetic detergents and allied products, and maintain its main offices. The company also operates plants at Stelton, N. J., and Chicago.

Trade Briefs

Felton Chemical Company, Los Angeles, will build a new factory in that city at a cost of $25,000.

Stauffer Chemical Company's nicodust division has obtained Civilian Production Administration approval for the construction of a new factory in Los Angeles, which will be built at a cost of $40,800.

Richard G. Groft has been elected a director of the Harrison-Walker Refractories Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. His father was one of the founders of the company, and a former president and chairman of the board.

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Maine Fertilizer Conference Open July 30

The Maine Fertilizer Conference, sponsered by the University of Maine, the State Department of Agriculture, and the National Fertilizer Association, will be held in the Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Me., and at Highmoor Farm, Monmouth, Me., July 30 and 31. The program follows:—

Tuesday, July 30

"Forage Crops Program for High Milk Production," panel discussion, Dr. A. O. Shaw, head, department of animal industry, University of Maine. Panel Leaders:—Chas. H. Moran, associate agronomist, department of agronomy, Orono, Mich.; Dr. Delmar S. Fink, formerly agronomist, department of agronomy, Orono, Mich.; Fred J. Nutter, Corinna, Maine, emergency food production manager for Maine, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Harold Shaw, Sanford, Maine.

"Bluberry Fertilization Problem," Prof. M. F. Trevett, assistant research agronomist, agricultural experiment station, Orono, Maine.

"Apple Fertilization Indications," R. M. Bailey, plant geneticist, agricultural experiment station, Orono, Maine.

"The Present Scope of Soil Conservation in Maine," W. B. Oliver, state conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Orono, Maine

"Fertility Levels and Fertilizer Requirements on Maine Potato Soils," Dr. Arthur Hawkins, associate soils scientist, bureau of plant industry, soils and agricultural engineering, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"DDT and Its Use," Oscar L. Wyman, crop specialist, University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

"Agriculture in Maine," A. K. Gardner, Commissioner of Agriculture.

"The Fertilizer Supply Situation," M. H. Lockwood, president of National Fertilizer Association.

Wednesday, July 31

9:30 a.m.—Assemble main entrance of Poland Springs hotel for trip to Highmoor farm, Monmouth. Visit experimental work in progress, which includes raising leafroll-resistant potato varieties; pasture fertilization and variety trials on field crops.

12:00 noon—Luncheon at the Grange.

1:00 p.m.—Visit to outstanding dairy farm showing excellent system of soil management.

Hodgson Gets Dairy Cattle Research Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. Ralph E. Hodgson, who for the past year and one-half has been in charge of dairy cattle nutrition research in the bureau of dairy industry of the Department of Agriculture, has been appointed assistant chief of the bureau. He succeeds Ernest Kelly who retired last January after more than thirty-five years of government service.

Insecticides on Costa Rica's 'Essential' List

The Costa Rican government has divided all imports into two categories in order to conserve the country's rapidly diminishing supply of gold and foreign exchange. The categories are essential goods and all others. Among the goods marked as essential are insecticides, brushes, toothpastes, soap, cattle fertilizers and seeds.

Du Pont Names Wesp Research Head at Yerkes

Dr. Edward F. Wesp, assistant director of viscose rayon research at the Spruance plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del., has been appointed technical superintendent of the Yerkes rayon plant at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Wesp will be succeeded at Richmond by Dr. Emerson A. Tippetts.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Names O'Shaughnessy to Staff

Dr. Thomas O'Shaughnessy, a research chemist with the rayon division of E. I. du pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been appointed assistant professor of physical chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He will teach courses in physical and polymer chemistry and will participate in the supervision of various research projects. Dr. O'Shaughnessy joined du pont in 1940.

Smucker Rejoins Solvay

A. C. Smucker, recently released from the Marine Corps, has returned to his post in the special products department of the Solvay Sales Corporation, New York.

Awarded Certificates

Kenneth D. Morrison, vice-president of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, has received the Brand Names Research Foundation Golden and Centennial Certificates of Public Service.

Fertilizer Requirements In U.S. Zone Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Department has been advised by the Military Government in United States-occupied Germany that about 78 percent of the total requirements of the zone for nitrogen fertilizer in 1946-47 can be met from existing production capacity within the zone, plus that to be obtained from the enemy ammunition salvage program.

In its report of operations for the week ended July 17 just received by the department, the Military government also said, relative to fertilizers:—

Equipment and power failure held production of calcium cyanamid for nitrogen fertilizer at Trostberg to 3,935 metric tons for the week ended July 13. Of 40,000 tons of phosphate rock imported for manufacture of superphosphate, about 10,000 tons were shipped to plants in Bavaria, where shortages of labor and transportation are limiting processing. About 16,000 tons were delivered to superphosphate plants in the British zone for conversion into fertilizers for the U. S. zone. The balance of 14,000 tons are being stored at Bremen for distribution later.

American Potash Adds to Board

The American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has increased its board of directors from nine to twelve members. New directors are B. R. Armour, president of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York; V. A. Johnston, vice-president of A. G. Becker & Co., and a director of Heyden, and H. G. Walter jr., of the law firm of Fulton, Walter & Halley, New York.

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FOR ALL INDUSTRIES
Write for free samples, literature, prices.
Distributors in key cities.
Mirasol Chemical Company
Incorporated
16 Melville Pl. - Irvington, N. J.

Agricultural Chemicals

Delay in announcing potash allocations has restricted contract business although demand has been steadily increasing. The trade is looking for a $30.00 a ton, works, market in sulphate of ammonia and it was reported that some business had been placed on this basis. Any contract business booked in superphosphate has a clause covering an advance in producing costs. There was no change in nitrate of soda. Castor pomace has sold at higher prices and fish scrap and meal have advanced sharply. Another advance was registered in steamed bone meal. Tankage and dried blood held their recent advances. In the insecticides, an advance of 2¼c. a pound was recorded in lead arsenate.

Another new high peak was registered in the sales of fertilizer tax tags in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946, when sales rose to an equivalent of 8,367,000 tons, an increase of 776,000 tons, or 10 percent more than in the previous fiscal year. Reports to the National Fertilizer Association show that the tags sold in 13 of the 16 states were above the preceding year with the tags sold in the remaining three states just below the previous year. The 11 Southern states reported an 8 percent increase while the increase in the five Midwestern states amounted to 20 percent. This marked the eighth consecutive fiscal year in which an increase occurred.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Reports were current that contracts had been placed with some producers at $30 a ton, works. According to trade advices, it seemed probable that other producers would recognize this figure in the near future.

Bone Meal—Sales of steamed feeding grade, 60 percent, were reported at $65 a ton works, Chicago, an advance of $3 per ton over the previous price.

Castor Pomace—Higher prices have been established for this nitrogenate. The first open market sale in several weeks was reported at $6 per ton for prompt shipment.

Fish Scrap—Sales in bulk were reported at $135 per ton in the Eastern area to feeders. This is $35 a ton above the former level. Sharp advances were also recorded in fish meal. The 60 percent grade in bags was held at $145 and the 65 percent at $155 per ton. East coast points.

Nitrogenous Material — Production from May to April amounted to 87,695 tons and was the smallest total in four years, according to the Department of Agriculture. The falling off in supply of raw materials, which are by-products of various industries, accounted for the decline. Demand has been maintained at a high enough level to have afforded much larger sales if the supply would have permitted. There are seven producers making this processed tankage.

Soda Nitrate—No new developments have featured this market. The situation is tight in domestic and will probably remain so until production and demand are brought into better balance. Imported material has passed off readily upon arrival.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Demand has continued active enough for acidulating requirements to keep the market in a tight position. It was stated that considerable business could be placed for export if stocks were available. The market was firm at the late advance with shipments somewhat behind schedule.

Superphosphate—Reports were current that higher prices have been named in some of the Baltimore and Philadelphia areas although no sales have been reported. There are possibilities that higher rock and freight rates may result in higher phosphate prices and it is stated that contracts placed cover such developments. Production in the first five months of 1946 totaled 2,453,000 tons, basis 18 percent, and was above the same period a year ago, according to NFA. In the first 11 months of the current fiscal year total production amounted to 5,366,000 tons and ran 14 percent above the corresponding 11 months of a year earlier.

Potashes

Allocations have not come through to date and producers can only assume a waiting attitude in regard to contracts. Demand is exceedingly active and it appears as though allocating potash is the best way to assure equitable distribution.

United Kingdom imports of muriate of potash in January-April, 1946, amounted to 1,976,606 hundredweight, according to official British customs statistics. Spain, the principal supplier, furnished 965,742 hundredweight, while 458,387 were received from France. Palestine supplied 321,737 hundredweight and Germany 208,920. Imports of this material in the like period of 1945 totaled 1,245,928 hundredweight.

Insecticides

Lead arsenate has responded to the advance in the metal and prices average 2¼c. a pound higher. Calcium arsenate stocks have declined sharply under an increased demand and a falling off in production. Buying conditions have continued to improve in both rottenone and copper sulphate. Only gradual improvement could be noted in some of the coaltar insecticides and fungicides.

An official report from Kansas City, Mo., states that more than 300,000 pounds of powdered and 52,000 gallons of liquid DDT insecticide, declared surplus, have been sold to the U. S. Public Health Service for $221,165.96. USPHS officials said the insecticide will be distributed to state health authorities. The seasonal nature of the program makes it imperative to buy the materials during the next few weeks, USPHS officials stated. Purchase of the powder and the solution from surplus is helping solve an emergency problem, because, due to strikes and shutdowns, the product cannot now be obtained commercially, it was added.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Although there were no new developments, the sulphur situation appeared to be following a normal course. Demand was active and readily satisfied with no unusual delays in transportation. Regular consumers are taking pyrites when available. There has not been any importations of Spanish pyrites in this area lately and requirements have been satisfied with Canadian and domestic at former price levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bone meal, steamed, feed grade, $3 per ton.
Castor pomace, $1.60 per unit ton.
Fish meal, 60 percent, $62.50 per ton.
Fish meal, 65 percent, $66.50 per ton.
Fish scrap, dried, 60 percent, $35 per ton.
Lead arsenate, 2¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Fertilizer Tag Sales: June

	Equivalent tons		
	June		June-Jan.
	1946	1945	1946
Virginia	15,420	21,076	429,696
North Carolina	28,117	23,995	1,180,148
South Carolina	16,553	14,357	653,443
Georgia	35,850	25,395	903,848
Florida	62,240	40,026	518,953
Alabama	39,600	11,650	677,750
Tennessee	19,763	11,184	229,655
Arkansas	4,000	2,500	116,550
Louisiana	2,805	2,600	130,311
Texas	12,341	7,850	205,082
Oklahoma	5,200	1,450	30,298
Total South	241,889	162,083	5,075,734
Indiana	37,779	50,575	290,433
Illinois	6,600	7,800	165,508
Kentucky	9,140	13,650	280,361
Missouri	9,611	4,111	159,753
Kansas	2,620	7,000	18,227
Total Midwest	65,750	83,136	864,582
Grand total	307,639	245,219	5,940,316

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
MURIATE OF POTASH 62/63% K2O ALSO 50% K2O
MANURE SALTS 22% K2O MINIMUM
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY
Incorporated
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sulphate of Ammonia • Nitrogen Solutions • Ammonia Liquor
Anhydrous Ammonia • Arcadian* the American Nitrate of Soda
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
Barrett NITROGEN
HEADQUARTERS FOR AMERICAN-MADE NITROGEN
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SELECTED SPENT FULLERS EARTH
The Unexcelled Fertilizer Conditioner used by Leaders in the Industry
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
DREXEL BUILDING • • PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

P.C.A.
The SALT of the EARTH
RED MURIATE
OF POTASH

BUSIEST and BIGGEST

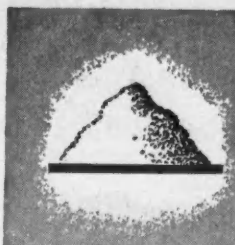
This has been PCA's busiest year; also its biggest.

We're proud of our 45-46 record and of the growth this year has brought. Also we're proud of our friends in the fertilizer industry. We say "thank you" for your confidence, your patronage, and the pleasant relationships we mutually enjoy. We pledge our best efforts to continue to deserve them.

Copyright 1946, Potash Company of America

POTASH COMPANY of AMERICA
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO
GENERAL SALES OFFICE...50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
MIDWESTERN SALES OFFICE...612 Lehman Building, Peoria, Ill.
SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE...Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Ga.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

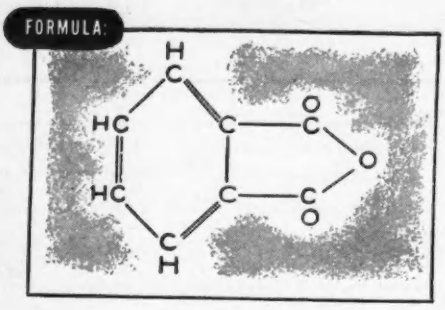


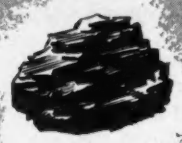
DEFINITION: Phthalic anhydride is the anhydride of phthalic acid (ortho dicarboxylic acid of benzene). It is a pure white chemical raw material in the form of small, free-flowing flakes.

HISTORY: Laurent and Marignac first obtained phthalic anhydride by warming phthalic acid with acetyl chloride.

FORMULA:

$C_8H_4O_3$





SOURCES: Phthalic acid was formerly prepared by oxidizing naphthalene with concentrated sulfuric acid in the presence of a small amount of mercury or mercuric sulfate. The anhydride is now manufactured catalytically by passing heated air and naphthalene vapor over vanadium pentoxide.

CHARACTERISTICS: Phthalic Anhydride forms, on sublimation, long tough crystalline needles although the predominating commercial form is pure white flakes. Slightly soluble in cold water and quite readily soluble in hot water to form Phthalic Acid. Minimum solidification point 130.5°C; boiling point 248°C.

USES: A raw material for many ester-type plasticizers for lacquers and industrial finishes. Basic material for anthraquinone, dyes, phenolphthalein, etc. Used in making synthetic alkyd resin finishes.

GRADES: Pure white flakes shipped in wooden barrels—even net weight 275 lbs. and in multiwall paper bags—even net weight 80 lbs.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Barrett

The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Production of basic coaltar chemicals has shown further improvement during the past week. Steel production registered 89.3 percent, the best since the coal strike. Buying conditions did not reveal any unusual betterment because demand has not allowed the accumulation of inventories. Benzol in this area appeared to be in better balance than the other bases. Creosote oil and cresylic acid production remained below the demand level and while output of naphthalene increased, the expansion was not of sufficient dimensions to ease buying conditions. Phenol is heavily sold ahead and all grades of pyridin continued in short supply. The situation in toluol and xylol was given a jolt when a major producer of the petroleum varieties pulled the plug on prices and quoted both petroleum toluol and xylol at substantially lower levels.

With the exception of catechol and resorcinol, supplies of intermediates and dyestuffs were short with the markets maintaining a tight buying condition. In general, distribution appeared broader but at the expense of inventories. Hydrogenated solvents have shown slow but gradual improvement, the supply position being helped along by a relatively quiet demand. Dyestuffs were shipped to meet the essential requirements of regular consumers, leaving the export demand unfilled.

Steel operations for the week beginning July 22 were scheduled at 89.3 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 87.9 percent in the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 87.2 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,573,800 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,549,100 tons in the preceding week and 1,661,300 tons for the corresponding week in 1946.

Basic Products

Benzol—While in a fair degree of balance locally, there is a shortage in some out of town areas. Demand has continued active with the synthetic rubber industry calling for sizable quantities. No price changes were reported during the week. Export inquiry from Europe and South America was reported active.

Coaltar—Some prominent sellers are asking 9½c. a gallon, works, for tankcars for coal gas crude, others have not advanced their price from the former selling basis of 8½c. to date. The market supply at present is definitely short.

Cresol—While some producers have not altered former selling prices, others have advanced quotations 1½c. to 1¾c. per pound. The supply at present is definitely short.

Creosote Oil—Market is quoted at 16½c. a gallon in tankcars by some producers while others have made no revision to date. No easement in demand could be noted and it is not expected there will be any relaxation during the remainder of the year. Buying conditions remain exceedingly tight.

Cresylic Acid—Buying conditions have not improved in this market. Consuming demand is considerably ahead of production and there appeared to be no relief in sight. Importations of late have been small. Foreign arrivals last week included 582 drums.

Naphthalene—Stocks of crude and refined have remained short of demand and, while some improvement in production has taken place, it has not been sufficient to ease buying conditions. Demand for crude for the manufacture of phthalic anhydride has remained exceedingly heavy. The overall situation was definitely tight at the close of the week.

Phenol—Market has continued firm. Shipments are behind schedule although output has gradually increased. Heavy shipments for phenol-formaldehyde resins, dyestuffs and cresols have prevented inventories from increasing.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.6	128.6	127.3	129.2

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Pyridin—Refined stocks have been insufficient to meet pharmaceutical, cleaning and textile requirements. The supply of both refined and commercial grades is short at present and buying conditions are correspondingly tight.

Toluol — Prices of coaltar toluol were not so strong last week when producers of petroleum toluol shaded prices down to 19c. to 22c. a gallon, in tanks, according to location. The overall supply appeared ample to meet the current consuming demand.

Xylol — While coaltar xylol was scarce, the market lost some of its stability when petroleum xylol was shaded to 19c. to 22c. a gallon in tankcars. The inside price was at Baytown, Texas, and the outside at Buffalo and Detroit. At Bayonne, N. J., 20c. a gallon was named.

Chicago, July 26.—The coaltar bases market remained strong, with good demand for most grades of material, but supplies of some products continued limited. Benzol was in active call. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed, 15c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 29c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 26c.; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Production is reported to have made further progress toward normal and, while available stocks have remained relatively low, the buying situation has shown some improvement. Demand at present is not unusually active and this has contributed toward inventory expansion.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic — Regular consumers have been about the only ones receiving shipments of this material during the month. Demand is ahead of production and buying conditions are exceedingly tight.

Broenner's—There was not enough available stock to exceed the wants of regular consumers. The market remained firm and tight.

Cleve's—In a similar condition to Broenner's acid. Production at present is not large and is stated to be moving to regular dyestuff manufacturers.

Fumaric—More demand from the manufacturers of synthetic resin than current production can satisfy. Market position tight without indication of easement in sight.

Gamma — Stocks have continued short with prices firm. Essential requirements of the dyestuffs trade about all current production can accommodate.

Maleic — Protective coatings and synthetic resins are taking about all the production at present. These industries could use more if stock was made available. Market position definitely tight.

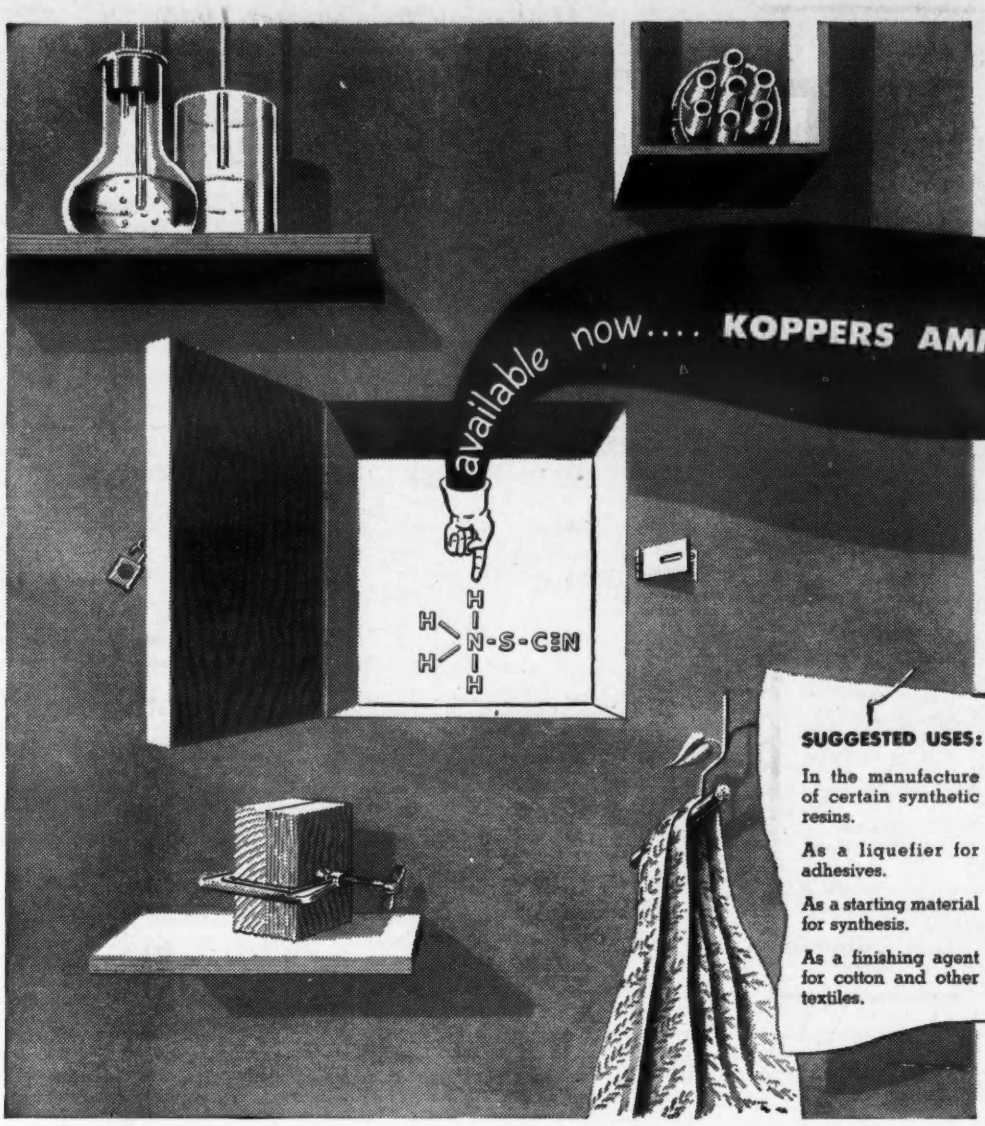
Other Intermediates

Anilin—Oil distribution has been of better dimensions on account of increased production. Consuming demand continued active with the intermediate, dyestuff, chemical and plastic industries, all pressing for shipments. The inventory position was tight with producers not inclined to entertain bids for export at present.

Anthracene—Demand for the preparation of dyestuffs as well as for the manufacture of anthraquinone has kept stocks at a low level. There has been an additional inquiry of fair dimensions from other industries including insecticides and tanning. Market position tight.

Catechol—Buying interest continued quite active throughout the month with major producers having suffi-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



(Ammonium sulfocyanide)

KOPPERS is in a position to ship technical grade ammonium thiocyanate crystals in commercial quantities or to supply test samples and information which will enable you to determine whether this material is suited to your processes.

Properties	NH_4SCN
Molecular Weight (pure compound)	76.11
Melting Point, approx.	150°C
Boiling Point, decomposes at about	160°C
Specific Gravity at 20°/4°C, approx.	1.310
State: Light yellow to tan crystals, pure	95 to 98%

Solubility: The crystals are highly soluble in water: One hundred grams of water will dissolve approximately 125 grams of NH_4SCN at 0°C, 160 grams at 19°C, and 200 grams at 30°C.

SUGGESTED USES:

In the manufacture of certain synthetic resins.

As a liquefier for adhesives.

As a starting material for synthesis.

As a finishing agent for cotton and other textiles.

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC., Tar & Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

cient stocks to meet demand promptly. Prospects appeared favorable for a maintenance of this condition.

Dimethylaniline—Shipments to regular consumers are reported to have shown some improvement during the month. The rapid absorption of output has left the inventory position tight.

Diphenyl — Market position remained tight without much possibility of easement until production is brought more in balance with consuming demand.

Phthalic Anhydride — Production has continued insufficient to meet demand throughout the entire month. The synthetic resin industry has taken about all the material possible to allocate and the plastizers have taken most of the remaining stocks. Demand has been increasing correspondingly with the expansion of activities in the automobile trade.

Resorcinol—Stocks are sufficient to meet current inquiry without difficulty. Prompt shipments are available at former price levels.

Coaltar Colors

Market conditions did not change materially last week. Production has been gradually increasing during the month although the delay in replacing plant machinery and the shortage of labor have made progress difficult. Meanwhile, demand for the vats, direct, acid and other color classifications has increased so that inventories have been kept at relatively low levels. A broad export inquiry has been in the market with little actual business placed on account of the shortage of stocks.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended July 20 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	960,308
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	24,866,910
Benzol	gals.	3,133,635
Coaltar	gals.	11,624,775
Creosote oil	gals.	646,944
Naphthalene	lbs.	15,365,920
Phenol	lbs.	181,953
Toluol	gals.	626,727
Xylol	gals.	141,519

Gas Processes Division Opens Southwest Office

The Gas Processes division of the Girdler Corporation has opened a Southwestern office at 601 Central building, Tulsa, Okla. Representative in the office will be J. D. Gordon, formerly the division's Eastern representative, who was succeeded at New York by D. Kenneth Finlayson.

Mr. Gordon graduated from Georgia Tech with a degree in chemical engineering in 1936. He became associated with the Swann Chemical Company, Birmingham, Ala., and in 1939 joined the Girdler Corporation. Mr. Finlayson was with M. W. Kellogg Company from 1936 until 1945 when he joined Girdler.

Mineral Wool Standard For Insulation Issued

The National Bureau of Standards has released a new commercial standard CS-131-46 on "Industrial Mineral Wool Products, All Types—Testing and Reporting." This is the third standard to be released in a series produced through collaboration of the National Bureau of Standards with the Industrial Mineral Wool Institute.

Kidde & Co. Acquires Three War Plants

Walter Kidde & Co., manufacturers of fire-protection equipment, have purchased three of the seven plants it occupied for war production at Belleville, N. J. The buildings were bought from the Federal government for a total price of $1,800,000, according to John F. Kidde, president of the concern.

Coaltar dyes, exclusive of indigo, imported into Egypt in January-October, 1945, amounted to 864 metric tons. Imports of indigo dyes in the same period totaled 19 tons.

For COAL CHEMICALS check with BETHLEHEM

BENZOL (nitration, industrial, motors)

TOLUOL (nitration and industrial)

XYLOL (industrial)

CRUDE HEAVY SOLVENT NAPHTHA

CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

CRUDE PYRIDINE

Available from plants at Sparrows Point, Md., Lackawanna, N. Y., Bethlehem and Johnstown, Pa. Nearby points served by convenient tank-wagon delivery.

Other Bethlehem products for the chemical industry:

Forged pressure vessels • Chemical-plant equipment • Sheets • Alloy studs • Hot-forged nuts • Pipe • BethColite (hot-dipped tinplate) • Electrolytic tinplate • Special-coated manufacturing terne plate • Black plate

For particulars write or call Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa., or nearest district office.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

OPD—7-29-1946

NAPHTHALENE*

*CRUDE 74° AND 78° C.M.P. • REFINED 79.5° C.M.P.

INTERLAKE CHEMICAL Corporation

• PRODUCTS FROM COAL •

LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES
Benzol, Nitration Pure
Benzol, Industrial Pure
Benzol, Industrial 90%
Benzol, Motor
Toluol, Nitration Pure
Toluol, Industrial Pure
Xylol, Nitration
Xylol, Five Degree
Xylol, Ten Degree
Xylol, Industrial
Solvent Naphtha
Crude Heavy Solvent Naphtha
Refined Solvents
CRUDE PYRIDINE BASES

TAR ACIDS
Phenol, Technical 90%
Phenol, Technical 80%
Cresol, U.S.P.
Orthocresol
Metaparacresol
Cresol, Resin Grade
Cresol, Plasticizer Grade
Cresylic Acid
Xylenols, Special Fraction
Tar Acid Oils
NAPHTHALENE
Crude 74° & 78° C.M.P.
Refined 79.5° C.M.P.
AMMONIUM SULPHATE

COAL TAR PRODUCTS
Crude Coal Tar
Refined Coal Tar
Creosote Oils
Creosote Solutions
Coal Tar Heavy Oils
Coal Tar Saturants
Road Tars
Coal Tar Pitches
PHENOLIC MOLDING POWDERS
UREA SYRUPS, PASTES AND CREAMS
PHENOL FORMALDEHYDE RESINS

INTERLAKE CHEMICAL CORPORATION • 1914 UNION COMMERCE BLDG. • CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

Manufacturing Plants
Waltham, Massachusetts • Erie, Pennsylvania • Forest Park, Illinois • Toledo, Ohio
Chicago, Illinois • Detroit, Michigan • Duluth, Minnesota

Cokeoven Byproducts: 1945

Byproducts obtained from cokeoven operations in the United States in 1945, according to the Bureau of Mines, follow:—

Product	Production	Sales: Quantity	Sales: Value	On hand Dec. 31
Tar ..... gals.	696,307,311	410,499,324	$21,827,890	30,859,495
Tar derivatives—				
Creosote oil, distillate as such ... gals.	25,014,189	24,904,234	3,090,841	425,328
Creosote oil in coaltar solution ... gals.	11,816,960	10,029,104	1,232,506	563,292
Tar acid oil ..... gals.	13,800,408	13,657,097	1,583,578	747,062
Pitch of tar—				
Soft[2] ..... net tons	330,868	8,545	93,293	10,870
Hard[3] ..... net tons	255,772	.....	.....	400
Other tar derivatives[4] ..... net tons	.....	.....	1,519,670	.....
Ammonia—				
Sulphate ..... lbs.	1,528,585,257	1,602,123,800	20,534,078	64,350,762
Liquor (NH_3 content) ..... lbs.	55,213,124	51,439,125	1,556,101	1,907,063
.....	.....	.....	$22,090,179	.....
Sulphate equivalent of all forms ... lbs.	1,749,437,753	1,807,880,300	.....	71,981,429
NH_3 equivalent of all forms ..... lbs.	437,359,438	451,970,075	.....	17,995,356
Light oil and derivatives—				
Crude light oil ..... gals.	[6]245,687,253	18,118,822	1,561,237	4,187,551
Benzol—				
Motor ..... gals.	28,788,072	26,044,426	2,236,654	2,851,235
All other grades ..... gals.	126,670,542	123,220,804	15,962,089	6,815,434
Toluol, crude and refined ..... gals.	27,069,321	24,980,173	6,568,730	2,384,081
Xylol, crude and refined ..... gals.	7,504,115	7,480,952	1,930,195	392,358
Solvent naphtha ..... gals.	4,802,748	4,627,715	664,861	316,129
Other light oil products ..... gals.	7,834,768	5,921,063	555,016	234,753
	[7]202,669,566	209,393,955	$29,448,732	.....
Naphthalene, crude ..... lbs.	67,677,299	86,936,517	1,806,967	2,733,152
Pyridine—				
Crude ..... gals.	480,676	429,924	319,361	137,201
Refined ..... gals.	105,865	95,677	320,413	14,445
Picoline ..... gals.	61,736	40,863	49,656	44,391
Sodium phenolate ..... gals.	2,576,352	2,580,394	152,974	99,220
Other byproducts[8] ..... gals.	.....	.....	571,096	.....
Value of all byproducts sold	.....	.....	[9]172,138,205	.....

[1] Includes products of tar distillation conducted by cokeoven operators under same corporate name.
[2] Softening point less than 110° F.
[3] Softening point over 160° F. Includes some medium pitch of tar reported by one producer.
[4] Cresylic acid, cresols, phenol, pitch coke, and road tar.
[5] Includes gas used for heating ovens and gas wasted.
[6] Refined on premises to make derived products shown: 234,802,231 gallons.
[7] Total gallons of derived products.
[8] Ammonium thiocyanate, cyanogen sludge, dicyclopentadiene, hexane, phenol from sources other than tar distillation, secondary oil, sodium prussiate, sulphur, and vented vapors.
[9] Exclusive of value of breeze production which was $12,535,373 in 1945.

Du Pont Names Chantler To Dyestuffs Sales Post

Ambrose R. Chantler, who has been director of domestic dyestuffs sales for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., since 1929, will assume the new position of general director of sales of the dyestuffs division August 1, according to Dr. Ivan Gubelmann, manager of that division.

Mr. Chantler will be succeeded as director of domestic dyestuffs sales by Eric J. Monaghan, who has been assistant director since 1934. Dr. Miles A. Dahlen, assistant director of the dyestuffs division's technical laboratory at Deepwater Point, N. J., since 1938, will become assistant director of domestic dyestuffs sales. This reorganization centralizes all sales activities of the dyestuffs division.

Textile Mills Merger Into One Unit Planned

N. C. Barnhart, jr., secretary of the textile firm of J. P. Stevens & Co., announced last week plans for the merger of his concern and nine other textile companies into one large integrated corporation, which would sell rayon, cotton and woolen fabrics with a combined capital of $81,700,000 and operate twenty-eight mills.

Stockholders have been called for a special meeting August 26, when they will be asked to vote on the merger of Stevens with Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Duncan Mills, M. T. Stevens & Sons, Slater-Carter-Stevens Inc., Victor-Monaghan Company, Watts Mills, Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Republic Cotton Mills and Wallace Manufacturing Company.

Monsanto Shifts Staff Of Merriman Division

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has appointed Dr. Ralph Nickerson to the textile research department of its Merrimac division, Everett, Mass., and advanced Dr. Donald H. Powers from the post of director of textile chemical sales at Merrimac to director of the division's textile chemical department.

Dr. Nickerson, an authority on cellulose, will take part in a Monsanto research program on textile fibers and fabrics. He was formerly associated with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Ecusta Edwards Paper Company, Ludlow Manufacturing Sales Company, and with the Mellon institute as a research fellow.

Dr. Powers' promotion places him in charge of the sales, sales promotion and research activities of the department.

Textile Institute Adds Feil to Staff

Ralph W. Feil has joined the staff of the Institute of Textile Technology to work in the engineering division. Previous to his coming to the Institute he was for seven years with the Eastman Kodak Company as a quality control engineer.

Chicopee Shifts Staff

J. L. Hall, plant manager, Charles Rudolph, head of research and development, and W. T. Torgeson, office manager at the Chicopee Textile Mill, Gainesville, Ga., have been transferred to the Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation's new lumite plant at Cornelia, Ga.

MOVE MATERIALS FOR WAR AND PEACE IN Fulton WATERPROOF COTTON AND BURLAP PAPER LINED BAGS

Fulton Bags carry through. It takes a tough moisture resistant bag to get there in good shape, protecting its contents under all loading and shipping conditions. The waterproof paper lined cotton and burlap must be of even strength—the bag seaming must be dependable and stand up under the pressure of weight and handling. Our plants have supplied millions of bags for use in combat areas. Back here at home bags must move a long list of essentials ranging from hygroscopic chemicals to food items. Many Fulton Waterproof Paper Lined Bags are replacing containers made of critical materials — metal drums, wooden boxes and barrels. We will continue to serve for war and the home front to the limit of our ability.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Tight supply conditions continued to dominate the sizing materials market last week, and while demand was urgent, the scarcity of supplies affected the volume of business. Prices of corn dextrin were advanced 30c. per 100 hundred pounds and later reduced the same amount, while starch, syrup and sugar declined 40c. per hundred pounds. Production of corn derivatives was reported of good volume, with supplies being absorbed against former orders. Consuming inquiry for potato starch was active with trading limited owing to the light production. Some mills in Maine were grinding potatoes from the South, with the output far below the demand. High-asking prices for tapioca flour for shipment from Brazil, it was stated, had caused a stalemate in the market. Importers also were awaiting action on import ceilings on tapioca flour that will meet requirements of the new OPA price control measure. Imports of manioc flour continued heavy last week. Large quantities were rejected for human consumption, because of insect infestation. Recently this material was sold for industrial purposes, at prices well below costs.

Trading in tanning materials continued slow, with tanners awaiting developments in the administration of the revised OPA price control bill. Advices from Africa stated the prices of wattle bark and extract were advanced and approved by the South African Price Control Board. Offerings for shipment have been scarce of late and it was expected that the higher prices would increase supplies for shipment to the United States. Inquiry for quebracho extract replacements continued keen, but business was reported quiet, owing to light offerings for forward delivery.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Corn starch, 40c. per 100 lbs.
Corn sugar, 40c. per 100 lbs.
Corn syrup, 40c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
297.3	297.3	288.4	293.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates — An active demand for delivery against contracts continued to absorb the major portion of the production. Market was firm and unchanged at ceilings.

Chrome, Acetate — Supplies were well held at former levels. Demand was fair and confined to actual needs.

Potash, Prussiate — Conditions remain unchanged and steady. A steady call was reported for delivery against contracts. Prices were firm.

Soda, Hydrosulphite—Current production was in active request against former contracts. Supplies were not heavy and well held at current levels.

Dyestuffs

Annatto Seed — Recent arrivals were delivered to users against former orders. Supplies on the spot were in moderate demand and maintained at current quotations.

Cochineal — This market was firm with trading restricted to small lots. Supplies were not heavy and well held.

Madder — Demand was light and mainly for small lots for spot delivery. Prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood — Higher cost of basic materials created a firmer tone in this market. Demand was active with deliveries still delayed by the light supply of raw materials. Prices were advanced 5c. per pound.

Albumen, Egg — Trading lacked snap and was restricted to small quantities for actual requirements. Supplies were fairly liberal. Sales of small lots were reported at ceilings, while prices could have been shaded for sizable quantities.

Corn, Sugar—Demand exceeded the supply. Prices were reduced 40c. per 100 pounds for all grades.

Dextrin, Corn — Prices were increased 30c. per 100 pounds on all grades, while starches were ungrades, and later the advance was cancelled, the market reverting to former levels. Demand was active, with production sold up and delivered against contracts.

Sago Flour — Supplies on the spot were light and well held. Sales of small lots were reported at 14c. per pound on the spot.

Starch, Corn—Although production continued at a good pace, supplies were reported still below requirements. Withdrawals against contracts were in active request. All grades were reduced 40c. per 100 pounds late in the week. Improvement in the tight supply situation was not expected to materialize until the harvesting of this season's crop which usually starts in September. A record-breaking corn crop of 3,487,976,000 bushels was indicated in a special report July 15, by the Department of Agriculture. This is an improvement of 146,000,000 bushels in the prospective corn production since July 1. Visible corn supply decreased 665,000 bushels for the week ended July 20 and totalled 11,593,000 bushels, compared with 9,055,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato — Light production was readily sold and demand continued in excess of offerings. Business was reported at 17c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was reported slow last week. Prices for shipment from Brazil were advanced sharply, resulting in importers to practically withdraw from the market. Developments also were awaited as to changes in import ceilings to meet the requirements of the new OPA price measure.

Tanning Materials

Divi Divi—This market was quiet, though offerings from primary centers were reported scarce and held at former levels. Tanners showed little interest in the market. Arrivals were reported at 2,994 bags at New York last week for delivery on previous contracts.

Mangrove Bark—Business was reported dull last week. Offerings for shipment were quite liberal, with tanners showing little interest. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal at current levels. Arrivals totaled 1,730 bags at New York last week, and were consigned on prior orders.

Myrobalans—Inquiry for replacement continued slow. Prompt and nearby shipments were offered freely and in the adsence of trading, the market was entirely nominal. Imports totaled 2,820 bags at New York last week for delivery against old contracts.

Quebracho Extract — Imports totaled 41,110 bags at New York last week and were consigned to tanner's account against former contracts. Considerable interest was reported in offerings were scarce and business continued slow. Quotations were unchanged and firm.

Tara Powder—Consuming inquiry was fairly active, with trading reported quiet, because of sharply higher prices asked above ceilings for pods and powder for shipment. Arrivals of 225 bags of powder were noted at New York last week for delivery on prior orders.

Wattle Extract—Higher prices for bark and extract for shipment were reported approved by the South African Price Control Board and quotations for bark were advanced about $5 per long ton and ½c. per pound for the extract. The advance was expected to increase the offerings for shipment to the United States, which have been limited of late. Tanners have been showing an active inquiry in replacements, and unfilled orders were reported in the market because of the scarcity of offerings. Arrivals at New York totaled 4,140 bags of extract last week and were delivered against former orders.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ALBUMENS

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- *Your technical skill in manufacturing*
- *Rigid laboratory control in your plant*

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FINE CHEMICALS

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Although the drug and fine chemical market was believed to be honeycombed with articles the price for which could be advanced under the terms within the OPA extension bill passed by the Congress last week, the leading producers of such entities held aloof from definitive action pending the final solution of the equation posed since OPA ceased to operate on June 30. An exception was sorbital,which advanced.

An excellent example cited last week was that of synthetic camphor. The price for turpentine has skyrocketed since price control ended, yet to this writing the domestic producer of the camphor has not acted in the direction of higher prices although agents for the producer are on record that an advance is coming. Alcohol prices serve as still another illustration of the maintenance of old OPA ceilings until such time as the future of price control has been definitely determined.

Glycerin continued to occupy a prominent market position. Prices of actual refiners were as far apart as 33¾c. per pound but in only one case has a refiner taken full advantage of the absence of price control to charge all the traffic would bear—and synthetic resin manufacturers have established a very high price in their glycerin trafficking.

Menthol remained steady and high prices have produced no flood of Chinese menthol on this market. Another year may tell another story so far as both Chinese and Japanese menthol is concerned. Silver bullion held unchanged in price but the recent advance has yet to produce enough bullion to permit the restoration of normal stocks of silver salts. Codliver oil stocks increased substantially but foreign stocks have been well transported to the spot and the end of major imports is approaching. Stocks of oil are expected fully to meet domestic demands.

Acetoacetinilide—In excellent demand. Consumption has increased substantially and the outlook for a continuation of high volume business was said to be favorable.

Acid, Benzoic—Available in fair sized quantities and subject to an exceptionally steady and well maintained requirement on the part of manufacturing consumers.

Acid, Citric—Moving in good volume with a market available for most of the current production. Prices displayed full stability under the producers' program of keeping prices low at all times.

Acid, Tartaric—No further arrivals of European raw materials has been reported but more goods have been engaged to come forward and it appears that the domestic production of this acid should show a steady improvement. Raw material prices have fallen substantially.

Adeps Lanae — Competition was quite keen in this market and the tendency of price movements was definitely in favor of buyers for consumption.

Alcohol—The supply of molasses for distillation purposes now here meets the needs of the distillers and were it not for the fact that withdrawals from the government stockpile was possible, manufacturing consumers would feel the pinch on alcohol supplies far more than they have to this time. As yet, nothing definitive has been done about establishing open quotations on a basis that fully reflects the present production cost of industrial alcohol. It will be recalled that just before OPA ceased to operate on June 30, that agency was about to set higher prices for the alcohol making industry. If the President signs the OPA extention bill now proposed, price action in the alcohol market should come quickly. During the past week, 500 drums of alcohol were imported from Havana, Cuba.

Antipyrene — Numerous inquiries that go unsatisfied indicate the comparatively tight position occupied by this material. No surplus stock exists to care for these demands.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Sorbitol, 3½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
219.6	219.6	217.3	215.4

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Argols—The foreign market prices appear to have become steadier; at least, the downward movement in values has ceased for the time being. Some fair sized quantities of goods have been bought to come forward.

Atropine—Prices have not advanced further. Also, they show no tendency to move in favor of buyers. Their position is one of substantial stability under a strictly routine demand.

Caffe'ne—Available stocks run behind the requirements as a whole and the market position appears to be quite as tight as ever so far as the availability of goods is concerned. One producer received 1,150 bags of teawaste from Calcutta, India, last week.

Camphor—Domestic manufacturers of synthetic material have yet to advance their quotations. Such a movement would be in line with the recent sharp increases in prices paid for turpentine. It was "guessed" last week that the producers were awaiting the ultimate fate of price control.

Castor Oil—Demand for oil bubbled and boiled but the available supply was no larger and current output was said to be less than normal even for this day of inadequate raw material supplies. An arrival of 26,713 bags of beans, weighing 4,006,950 pounds, was noted last week, thus bringing the imports since January 1 to 843,331 bags, weighing a total of 126,996,650 pounds. This total compares with 1,060,312 bags, weighing 159,046,800 pounds, imported during the corresponding period in 1945.

Chicago, July 24.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., 15c. per pound, returnable drums, carlots; 15¾c., drums, less than carlots; tanks, 14¼c.; No. 3, extracted, 14¾c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than carlots; 14c., tanks.

Codliver Oil—From Iceland and Newfoundland came 4,043 drums of this oil last week. All but 35 drums came from Reykjarvic. This was added protection against the consumption requirements of the next year and will aid greatly in avoiding a shortage here. Foreign market conditions remained unchanged and strength was their predominant feature.

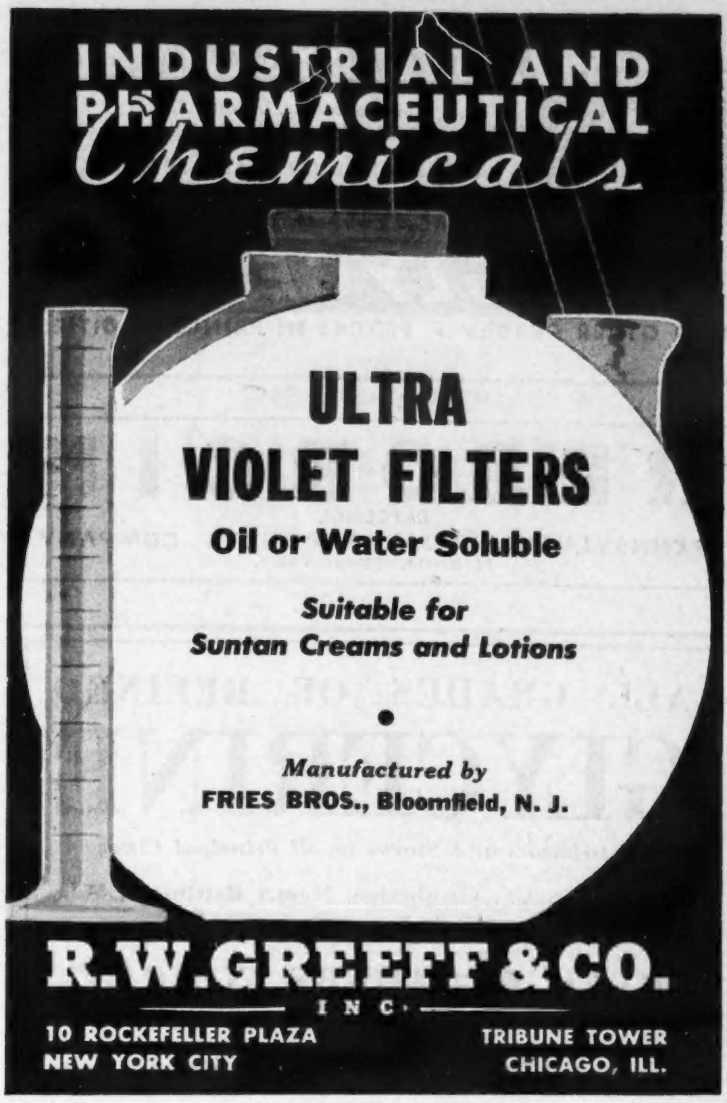
Corn Syrup—No further rise in prices on domestic material took place last week but the market remained strong. Extention of OPA price control is not expected to mean a roll back in domestic prices. An arrival of 1,008 cases from Montevideo, Uruguay, was reported.

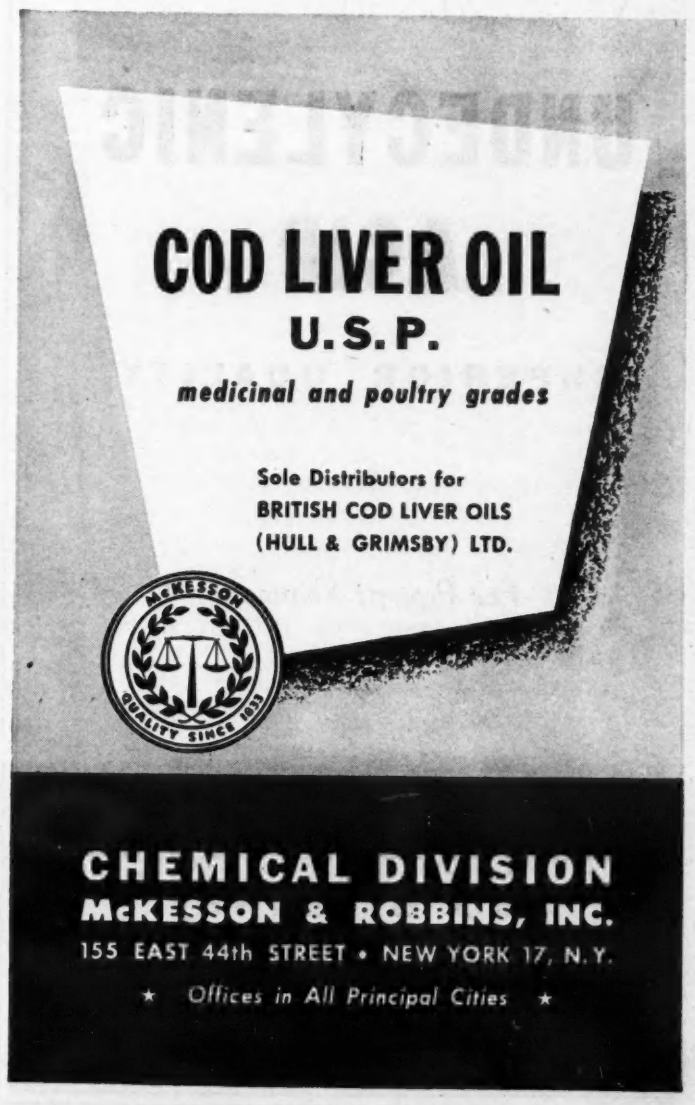
Fishliver Oils—Mexico is still sending fishliver oils and fishlivers to the United States, where demand exceeds supply. The Department of Commerce says that in May this year two states in westcoast Mexico sent 41,622 pounds of shark livers, which compared with 58,976 pounds during all of 1945. Costa Rica in 1945 exported 60 metric tons of shark livers, against 92.8 tons in 1944. Fishing conditions were more difficult. An arrival of 8 drums of sharkliver oil from Venezuela was noted. Also 36 drums from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

San Francisco, July 24.—Market very quiet here, with little trading reported. Supplies are off.

Glycerin—Three of the country's leading refiners sought to hold prices free from further price advance. The rise established in the previous week just about took care of a 3c. rise in prices they had to pay for fats. Their price for c.p. glycerin held at 21c. per pound. Against this was the fact that one other refiner is actually asking 54¾c., which carries within itself the idea of crude glycerin at extraordinarily high prices. The majority of refiners count their crude glycerin cost at 12½c. per pound for soaplye and 13¾c. for saponification—prices which probably do not appear in the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4





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open market among those with crude glycerin to sell.

Importation of 737 long tons of dynamite glycerin now in Australia has been authorized by the Secretary of State following a request for such permission made by the director of war mobilization. The authority was granted July 18.

Chicago, July 24.—The glycerin market is firm to steady, while demand remains good. The stability of the price situation continues to be subject to some conjecture. Ruling prices are:—Chemically pure and high gravity, 21c. per pound, tankcar; 21¼c., drums, carlots.

Menthol—Prices that recently were turbulent have become calm and last week they remained at $8.25 to $8.50 per pound. Such prices should encourage a major export of Chinese stocks if any are available but the opinion on spot was that the reports of Chinese stocks circulated locally in the recent past were far apart from the reality of the situation in that country. Nor is there much reason to expect an early return of Japanese menthol to the world markets. Yet, since agriculture is one activity the expansion of which is greatly desired by the occupation authorities, it would seem that peppermint culture and menthol production would be resumed more quickly than some expect.

Methanol—Supply was said to run behind the need. Demand for formaldehyde takes huge quantities of synthetic methanol and that sort of demand seems likely to increase if the demand for synthetic resins continue at its present high level.

Methylene Blue—Price stability is its main feature. Demand was also good but strictly routine in all respects.

Milk Sugar—This item continued in tight position and consumption of the article held fully even with the high levels set a long time back. The undertone was very firm.

Molasses—Stocks of blackstrap molasses are far less than the alcohol producers' requirements and there is little chance of their being increased during any foreseeable future.

Potash Bromide—Very firm. Demand absorbed takings in excellent fashion and there was little surplus to seek new buyers. Prices were definitely firm in most quarters.

Potash Citrate—Current requirements of manufacturing consumers were met promptly and in full measure. However, the market was on the firm side even though competition was unimpressive.

Quicksilver—Italy again appears as an exporter of this metal to this country. An arrival of 37 flasks from Genoa took place last week. It remains to be seen if the old cartel between the Italian and Spanish producers will be reborn. Spain's participation in the United States market for this metal has been very light for a long time. An import of 600 flasks from Mexico was reported.

San Francisco, July 24.—Little activity was reported in the quicksilver market here this week. However, small amounts of spot metal were available. Producers were quoting metal between $97 and $98 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Quinine—Inquiry among many retail outlets reveals that they have only the smallest possible stocks of quinine. End of the war has not meant a quick restoration of quinine stocks throughout the world—and it is to the Netherlands that the world has to look for a restoration of normal stocks in practically all countries. And nothing is known regarding the supplying of quinine to Russia and the Balkan states—always large buyers on contract between the respective governments and the Dutch suppliers. News from the Netherlands East Indies has been that normal production of quinine has not been achieved because of labor scarcity. The NEI factories themselves are in good condition and the cinchona plantations did not suffer during the Japanese occupation.

Silver—Silver bullion prices remain at 90⅛c. per ounce. Silver salts remain unchanged. They also continue very scarce at whatever price.

Sorbitol—Producers advanced prices 3½c. per pound, setting drums in carlots at 20¼c. per pound; less carlots, 20¾c.

Sugar—Protest regarding a reduction of some refineries to a four day week have been lodged with the Secretary of Agriculture. The protest was made by union representatives who claimed to speak of 10,000 workers and the protestants alleged that the refineries were "crowded to the doors with raw sugar."

Dr. Doty at Cambridge On Fellowship Grant

Dr. Paul M. Doty, research associate and assistant professor of physical chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, is in England studying at Cambridge University under a fellowship from the Rockefeller foundation. He is working with Professor E. K. Rideal on the use of plastics and rubber in biochemistry.

Ortho to Move Plant

The Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, Linden, N. J., has purchased a ninety-acre tract in Bridgewater township, N. J., for the construction of two new buildings and the eventual removal there of its entire plant.

Trade Briefs

Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, is completing an addition to its plant at 711 Forbes street.

Stauffer Chemical Company will build a cooling tower at its plant in Compton, Cal., at a cost of $10,000.

Davies Laboratories, Inc., has been chartered in Maryland to conduct research studies at College Park, where the University of Maryland is located.

H. Struve Henzel, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has been legal counsel for the Independent Airfreight Association.

Roger W. Truesdail, president and director of Truesdail Laboratories, Los Angeles, has been installed as president of the Los Angeles Rotary Club.

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Squibb Names Arscott Field Sales Manager

The appointment of William L. Arscott to the newly-created post of field sales manager of E. R. Squibb & Sons, pharmaceutical manufactur-

William L. Arscott

er, New York, together with ten other appointments within the Squibb organization, was announced last week by John J. Toohy, vice-president and director of sales administration. J. D. Neubauer has been named manager of the Squibb plan division and will be in charge of relations with independent retail druggists.

Mr. Arscott, with Squibb since 1925, has held numerous positions in field sales work and for the past twelve years was Pacific Coast division manager, with headquarters in Los Angeles. Mr. Neubauer was for the past five years division manager of the central division, with offices in Cleveland.

Calvin E. Meminger, formerly division manager in Kansas City, succeeds Mr. Neubauer, and is, in turn, succeeded by Marvin A. Fortner, now a district manager. John A. Burch has been named district manager in Kansas City and John T. Kelly has been named division office manager of the Kansas City branch.

In Boston, Allan H. McClain became professional service director of the Eastern division, while C. E. Pendegraft has been named professional service director of the Southwestern division, with headquarters in Houston. P. S. MacDougal, formerly in St. Louis, is the new professional director of the Northern division, with offices in Chicago.

In the Southern division, Joe R. Watkins has been appointed district manager and L. P. Brown, formerly district manager in the Atlantic division, has been named professional service manager.

Borden Co. Offers New Milk Products

The Borden Company, New York, is introducing to the medical profession and drug trade in New York, a new prescription product, "Gerilac" modified milk, designed to supply in one reliquified pint the daily dietary allowance of vitamins and minerals recommended by the National Research Council for "moderately active" men and women.

The product is a spray-dried mixture of whole milk, skim milk, dried brewer's yeast fortified with riboflavin concentrate, vitamins A and D concentrate, irradiated ergosterol, ascorbic acid, niacinamide, monosodium phosphate and iron citrate.

Aluminum Co. Seeking Richmond, Ind., Plant

The Aluminum Company of America is negotiating for the purchase of a plant at Richmond, Ind., for use by the Aluminum Seal Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary. The plant under negotiation was built and operated during the war by the Perfect Circle Company, which will retain about one-third of the property. Aluminum Seal plans to manufacture seals and closures for medical and food containers at the plant.

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Imports at U.S. Ports

—Continued from page 5

DITTANNY—5 bls, Peek & Velsor
DIVI-DIVI—2,004 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada
DYES, ANILIN—19 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co; 10 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works; 40 dms, Ciba Co
EUCALYPTUS OIL—20 dms, Orbis Product Corp; 20 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co; 6 dms, Commercial Banking Corp
FARFARAE LEAVES—9 bls, S B Penick & Co; 18 bls, E Meer & Co
FENNEL SEED—60 bgs, Allaire, Woodward & Co
FENUGREEK SEED—350 bgs, I A Levy
FERTILIZER—2,525 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
FISH SOUNDS—55 bgs, Middleton & Co
FUEL OIL—203,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J
FULLER'S EARTH—100 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro
GARNETLAC—25 bgs
GINGER—241 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co; 432 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co; 207 bgs, C T Wilson & Co; 175 bgs, Joensson & Cross; 10 bgs, Archibald & Kendall; 76 bgs, Edwin V Svikhart
GLUCOSE—1,008 cs, Ayrton Metal Co; 800 bgs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp
GLUE—236 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Co; Stock, 418 bls, H Remis & Co; 63 bls
GLYCERIN—73 dms, Catalin Corp
GRAPHITE, COLLOIDAL—5 bbls, Barclay Chemical Co
GYPSUM—2,295 tons, National Gypsum Co; 1,259 tons, Lone Star Cement Corp; 893 tons, Glen Falls Portland Cement Co; 893 tons, National Portland Cement Co; 2,300 tons, North American Cement Co; 14,034 tons, United States Gypsum Co
HELLEBORE ROOT—19 bls, R J Prentiss & Co
HENBANE LEAVES—6 bls, C L Huisking & Co
HENNA LEAVES—19 bls, E Meer & Co
HOREHOUND LEAVES—192 bls, I A Levy
IODINE—979 kgs, Anthony Gibbs & Co, Inc
IRISHMOSS—120 bls
IRON OXIDE—1,125 bgs, C J Osborn & Co; 20 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co; 20 cks, J H Rhodes & Co; 125 bbls, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels; 250 bbls, C K Williams & Co; 100 bbls, Reichard-Coulston, Inc; 125 bbls, Smith Chemical & Color Co; 250 bbls, C J Osborn & Co; 114 cks, 60 bbls, J Lee Smith & Co; 100 cks, Landers Segal Color Co
ISLAND MOSS—19 bls, E Meer & Co
JABORANDI LEAVES—10 bdls, Inland Alkaloid Co
KARKADE FLOWERS—45 bls, S B Penick & Co
LARCH TURPENTINE—5 cs, G H Lincks
LEMON PEEL—12 bls, E Meer & Co; 20 bls, S B Penick & Co
LEMONGRASS OIL—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co; 4 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna
LIME JUICE—5 hhds, Barclay Bank; 75 cks, D F Young, Inc
LINDEN FLOWERS—18 bls, Peek & Velsor
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Jacques, Wolf & Co; 50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons; 202 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co; 100 bgs, S B Penick & Co
MACE—9 cs, Thomas Scott & Co; 11 cs, Victory Shipping Co; 23 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co; 23 cs, C T Wilson & Co; 39 cs, Catz American Co; 7 cs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
MAGNESIA CALCINED—200 cs, Keasbey & Mattison
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—56 cs, Lo Curto & Funk
MANGANESITE PIPE PASTE—50 cs
MANGROVE BARK—1,732 bgs, Vermilye Co
MANIOC FLOUR—634 bgs, Bowes Co; 2,220 bgs, Anasac Corp; 5,709 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc; 1,000 bgs, G Segal Co; 5,250 bgs, Jerome International Corp; 25,000 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht; 8,000 bgs, Schenley Distillers; 5,000 bgs, Fred Calin; 6,000 bgs, Geismar & Co; 4,000 bgs
MENTHOL—25 cs, Geismar & Co; 6 cs, F P Gaskel Co
MERCURY PASTE—29 dms, C A Redden, Inc
MICA—19 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels; 222 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co; 37 cs, Siegried Cussell; 110 cs, United States Insulation Mfg Co; 67 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co; 261 cs, Sessex Trading Corp; 54 cs, H G Brake & Co; 857 cs
MUSK SEED—22 bgs, Brazilian Warrant Co, Inc
MUSTARD SEED—213 bgs, W R Grace & Co
MYROBALANS—2,820 bgs, Vermilye Co
MYRRH GUM—20 cs, Paul & Stein Bros
NAPHTHENIC ACID—55 dms
NUTMEGS—26 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co; 198 bgs, A G Dunn; 5 bgs, B Fischer & Co; 119 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co; 7 bgs, Volkart Bros; 29 bgs, C Klinko Packing Co; 23 bgs, Victory Shipping Co; 33 bgs, Catz American Co; 100 bgs, Middleton & Co; 13 bgs, W E Martin & Co; 92 bgs, Deep Sea Export & Import Co; 150 bgs, C T Wilson & Co; 100 bgs, Thomas Scott & Co
OITICICA OIL—250 dms, Brazil Oiticica, Inc
OLIBANUM GUM—500 bgs
OLIVE OIL—134 bbls, Leghorn Trading Corp; 108 bbls, Chase National Bank; 1,703 dms
ORANGE OIL—76 cs, Universal Transcontinental Corp
OREGANO OIL—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk
ORRISROOT—283 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
OURICURY WAX—63 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products; 62 bgs, W R Grace & Co; 40 bgs, Victory Shipping Co; 92 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp; 63 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Chase National Bank; 50 bgs, Archibald & Kendall; 100 bgs, J H Forbes Tea & Coffee Co; 100 bgs, S H Tyler & Son; 200 bgs, A Shilling & Co; Morey Mercantile Co; 20 cs, Vigil Bros
PEATMOSS—300 bls, Carl Gastmeyer
PELLITORY ROOT—37 bls, S B Penick & Co
PEPPER—62 bgs, W E Martin & Co; 220 bgs, Joensson & Cross; 468 bgs Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
PERILLA GUM—62 bgs, J A Santo Domingo & Co; 90 bgs, Chicle Development Co
PETITGRAIN OIL—3 dms, United States Rubber Co; 3 dms, Van Ameringen-Haebler; 7 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 143,888 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co; 126,932 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J; 110,131 bbls, Barbar Asphalt Co
PIMENTO—100 bgs, J A Manton & Co; 24 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co; 100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall; 486 bgs, Barclay Bank; 240 bgs, R T French Co; 15 bgs, A G Dunn
PINE OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros; 10 bbls, Gondrand Shipping Co
POTASH CHLORATE—250 dms, Charles Hardy
PSYLIUM—30 bgs
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—13,043 bgs, International Product Corp; 14,449 bgs, Barkey Importing Co; 1,019 bgs, Chase National Bank; 10,020 bgs, Chilewich Sons Co; 2,561 bgs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades Co
QUICKSILVER—37 flasks, Pavia & Co; 100 flasks, National City Bank; 100 flasks, Metal Traders, Inc; 100 flasks, Metals Sales Corp; 300 flasks, M De La Prod Industrielle
REFUSELAC—200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co
RESIN—200 bgs, W R Grace & Co; 8,168 cs, 1,301 bgs, Pavia & Co; 315 cs
ROSEMARY OIL—11 dms, R D Heins; 11 dms, Geo Lueders & Co; 28 dms, Ungerer & Co
RUTA HERBS—24 bls, S B Penick & Co
SAFFRON—1 cs, H Schoenfeld & Son; 1 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co; 1 cs, Atlantic Freighting Co; 1 cs, 7 bgs
SAFFLOWER—15 bgs, E Meer & Co
SAGE OIL—7 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co; 7 cs, W E Martin & Co
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—9 bls, Peck & Belford; 9 bls
SAVIN OIL—3 dms, P R Dreyer
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Mac Lac Co; 715 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co; 3,150 bgs
SHARK LIVER OIL—36 dms, Collet-Week-Nibecker, Inc; 8 dms, Karr, Ellis & Co
SHELLAC — 100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co; 235 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
SIENNA EARTH—209 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co
SILVER SULPHATE—93 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co
SOAP BARK—213 bls, W R Grace & Co
SQUILLS, RED—750 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
TALC—8,900 bgs, Charles Mathieu
TAMARINDS—97 bbls, S B Penick & Co; 15 bbls, Malko Bros; 25 bbls, 14 cks, Schneider Bros Co; 15 bbls, Marrash Importing Co; 25 cks, Barclay Bank; 100 bbls, American Worcestershire Sauce Co, Inc
TANKAGE—3,226 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,400 bgs, Geismar & Co; 1,400 bgs, National Starch Product Co
TARA, POWDERED—225 bgs, Irving Trust Co
TEAWASTE—1,150 bgs, Citro Chemical Co
TONKA BEANS—40 bbls, Machado & Co
UMBER EARTH—1,028 bgs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc; 356 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co
VANILLA BEANS—21 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co; 20 cs, M Golodetz & Co
VENICE TURPENTINE—50 cs, G H Links, Inc
WOLFRAM ORE—878 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp
WOOL GREASE—30 dms
YERBA—33 bbls, Peek & Velsor
YLANG YLANG OIL—10 dms, Felton Chemical Co; 14 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co; 2 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co

Baltimore

ALCOHOL, ETHYL—1,118 771 gls
BAUXITE ORE—2,354 tons
CARAWAY SEED—700 bgs, W G Scarlett & Co
CHROME ORE—2,000 tons, 2,231,410 lbs, E J Lavino & Co
ILMENITE—3,300 tons, Chemical & Pigment Co
MICA SCRAP—629 bgs, 55 cs, Asheville Mica Co
PEATMOSS—1,175 bls, C Gastmeyer & Co
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, W G Scarlett & Co
VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, Albo Import & Export Co; 15 cs, McCormick & Co
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—3,073 bgs, Vermilye Co
WATTLE BARK—2,242 bls; extract, 3,073 bgs, Vermilye Co; 6,120 bgs
ZINC CONCENTRATES—3,914 tons

Boston

GLUESTOCK—200 bls, J Garvers Co; 457 bls, First National Bank
PIMENTO—111 bgs, First National Bank

Chicago

ASBESTOS—9,200 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co
CASEIN—703 bgs, National Casein Sales Co

Los Angeles

IRON OXIDE—200 cks, F D Davis Co

New Orleans

LIQUIDAMBAR—8 dms, D A Kattan

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS—600 bgs, Ehret Magnesia Mfg Co
CHALK—1,000 bgs, Allen Fort Adin Co
CHROME ORE—4,495,820 lbs, E J Lavino & Co
VANILLA BEANS—151 cs, M Cortizas & Co
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—1,068 bgs, American Dyewood Co

Rochester

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, R T French Co
ULTRAMARINE, BLUE—75 cks, R T French Co

San Francisco

OITICICA OIL—893 dms, S L Jones & Co
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, D Hecht & Co

St. Louis

CODMEAL—1,006 bgs, Ralston Purina
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, Ralston Purina

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Chemicals Workers Weekly Earnings Off

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a light decrease in May, as compared with April. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

Average Earnings

	Weekly		
	May, 1946	Apr., 1946	Mar., 1946
Chemical and allied products	$43.36	$43.28	$42.94
Ammunition	40.67	42.76	44.01
Chemicals	50.43	50.58	50.25
Cottonseed oil	29.78	29.53	29.73
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	38.13	37.83	38.29
Explosives, safety fuses	49.85	47.24	47.73
Fertilizers	31.63	31.87	31.93
Paints and varnishes	45.94	46.56	45.89
Petroleum refining	....	....	....
Rayon, allied products	40.43	40.18	39.53
Soaps	46.33	40.18	39.53

General Mills Plans New Plant at Keokuk

General Mills will build a new one-story factory at Keokuk, Iowa, adjacent to the company's special commodities division plant. All activities devoted to the manufacture of monosodium glutamate will be moved from the present plant to the new building when it is completed, and equipment for the manufacture of other pharmaceutical products also will be installed.

The space released in the special commodities division plant will be used for the enlarging of the company's starch-gluten production.

Metal Cans Shipments Show 30 Percent Gain

Total shipments of metal cans during May, 1946, showed a 30 percent increase over the April figure, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of the weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In the month of May metal can shipments on this basis amounted to 248,662 tons, as compared with the 196,732 tons shipped during April, and 190,732 tons shipped during March.

Cyclo Chemical Elects Rosengarten President

Carl Rosengarten, formerly with Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has been elected president of the Cyclo Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y. Cyclo, manufacturer of fine chemical and pharmaceuticals, recently expanded its plants facilities.

United-Rexall to Aid Independents in Buying

The United-Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, plans to put the central purchasing and other operations of the company behind the 10,000 small independent businesses holding Rexall franchises. The plan aims to put the independent stores in a position to share the advantages accruing to the company-owned chains.

Indian Chemist in U.S.

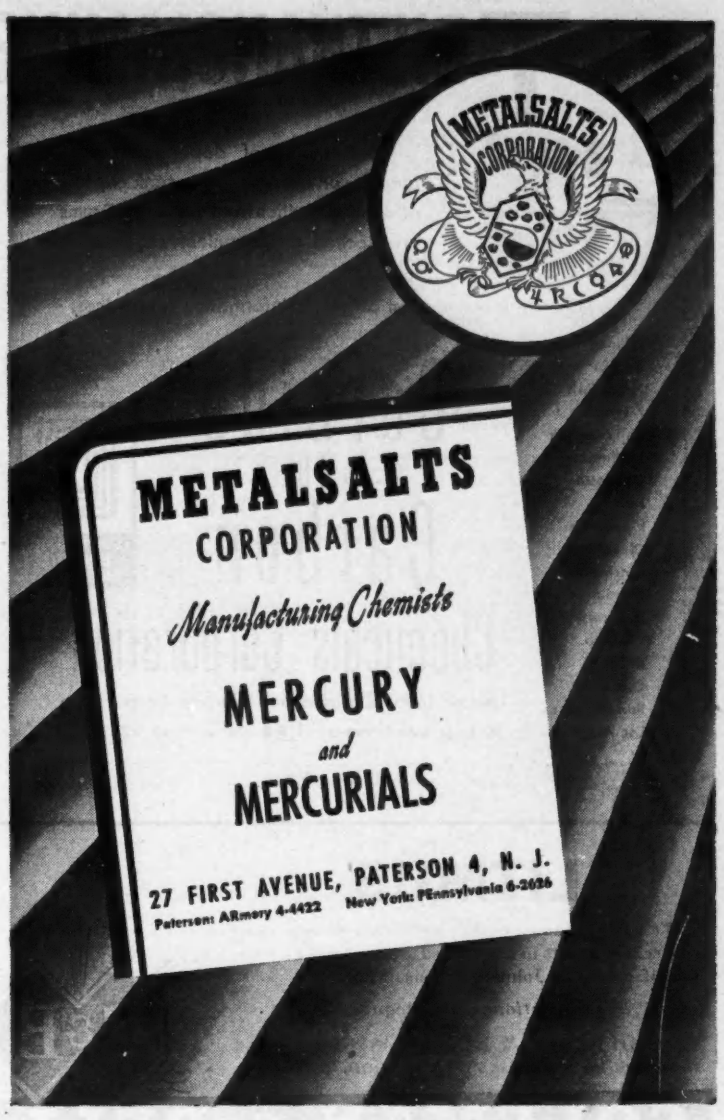
Krishinasme Venkataraman, professor of technological chemistry at the University of Bombay, India, is in the United States on a four-month tour of technological institutions and research laboratories, particularly to study American standards of nutrition.

Trade Briefs

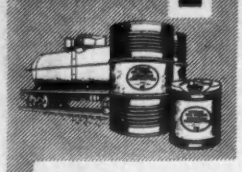
Newport Industries, Inc., New York, has named Gus Seher as technical sales service man of their Cincinnati office.

Fimex Inc., importers and exporters, New York has appointed Dr. M. C. Kahn director of the chemical products department. He was formerly with Simmons Products Inc.

Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J., is offering to physicians and pharmacists a portfolio of reproduction of the illustrations by Rockwell Kent commissioned by Schering for use in promotional work.



TRIETHANOLAMINE



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Netherland Indies Mail Service Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

Postmaster Albert Goldman announces information has been received that the existing mail service to the Netherlands Indies applies to the following destinations:

Island of Sumatra—service available only to Medan, Padang, Palembang and Sabang.

Island of Java — service available only to Batavia, Bataviacentrum, Meester Cornelis, Buitenzorg, Bandoeng, Tjimahi, Semarang and Soerabaja.

Service is available to all destinations in all other islands in the Netherlands Indies.

Business and financial communications are subject to the requirements of the freezing control regulations of the Treasury Department, information concerning which may be secured by prospective mailers from the nearest Federal Reserve Bank or from the Treasury Department.

World Health Group Elects Stampar Chairman

The interim commission of the World Health organization of the United Nations last week elected Dr. Andrija Stampar of Yugoslavia as chairman. He replaces Dr. Fedor G. Krotkov, of Russia, who was named chairman originally, but who plans to return to Moscow. The commission will set up the organization.

Meeting in New York, the commission elected as vice-chairmen Dr. Octavio S. Mondragon, of Mexico; Dr. Szeming Sze, of China, and Dr. Aly T. Shousha Pasha of Egypt.

The commission voted to recommend a 1947 budget for the organization of $1,000,000, and decided that after a New York session it will meet next November in Geneva, Switzerland.

APMA Forms First West Coast Section

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has formed a West Coast section, with F. L. Henning, of Nion Corporation, as chairman. Other officers elected for one year are Lelande Quick, E. S. Miller Laboratories, vice-chairman and Harlow B. Boyle, Boyle & Co., secretary-treasurer.

Committee heads appointed are: production, E. D. Reason, E. S. Miller Laboratories; Sales and advertising, E. H. Canright, the Harrower Laboratory; program, J. Boyle, Boyle & Co., and publicity and legislation, K. P. Pattengill, Don Baxter Inc.

Greig Drug Leases Activated Carbon Plant

The Greil Drug & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, has completed negotiations for the lease of a government-owned plant in Carnegie, Pa., in which activated carbon was manufactured during the war.

Heads OTS

John C. Green, who heads the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce, which was formed by consolidating the work of the Office of the Publication Board, Technical Industrial Intelligence Branch, National Inventors Council and the Production Research and Development Division.

Bristol Laboratories Adds to Research Staff

Dr. Felice Angelo Rotondaro, for eleven years a member of the research unit of the drug division of the Food and Drug Administration, recently joined the staff of Bristol Laboratories Inc., penicillin producer, Syracuse, N. Y. He is head of the chemical control department.

Dr. Rotondaro received his degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1922. For two years he worked on the chemistry of fats and oils with the Falk Company, Pittsburgh, and then did research on non-ferrous metals for the Duquesne Reduction Company. He joined the Food and Drug Administration in 1935, where his research there included evaluation of methods of drug analysis, development of new methods, and the working out of special problems.

Dr. Waksman to Lecture To Russian Scientists

Dr. Selman A. Waksman, discoverer of streptomycin, is enroute to Moscow to lecture on antibiotics before Russian scientists at the invitation of the Soviet Academy of Scientists.

During his stay abroad, Dr. Waksman, professor of microbiology at Rutgers University, will visit the University of Liege, Belgium, where he will receive an honorary doctor's degree for his work in antibiotic agents which led to the discovery of streptomycin.

Dr. Waksman also is scheduled to lecture before scientific societies in Stockholm and Copenhagen.

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German Research

—Continued from page 7

tions, of various German industrial water and filtration plants.

PB-3550 (photostat, $14; microfilm, $2; 200 pages) is a reprint (in German) from the "Handbuch der Lebenhmittelchemie," published in 1940. It is a condensed study of chemical analysis methods for drinking, industrial and waste water.

Orders for the reports should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Carbon Electrodes

Special carbon electrodes for use in the preparation of fluorine were successfully prodced in the I. G. Farben plant at Griesheim, near Frankfurt, Germany, an American technical investigator has reported.

In manufacturing the electrodes, the investigator states, 40 percent anthracite in particles more than 0.1 millimeter in diameter was mixed with 60 percent coke in particles smaller than 0.2 millimeter in diameter. To 100 parts of this dry mixture, 30 to 35 parts of soft electrode pitch were added. The resulting mixture was passed through an extrusion press at 300 to 400 atmospheres pressure and was subsequently calcined at 1,250 to 1,300 degrees Centigrade.

The electrodes produced by the calcination were then impregnated with a special chimmey pitch in an impregnating tank for one to two days at a temperature of 180 to 200 degrees Centigrade and then calcined a second time at 1,000 degrees Centigrade. The impregnation and second calcination resulted in reduction of the pore volume of the electrodes from 17 percent to 13 percent.

Use of the special pitch, collected at the bottom of the chimney during the calcinating operation in manufacture of normal electrodes, caused formation of an extremely hard coke, and resulted in the high quality of the electrode. No graphitization took place at the calcining temperatures used with these types of anthracite and coke.

The report, PB-12962 (Photostat, $1.00; microfilm, 50 cents. 1 page), may be ordered by mail or in person, and will be delivered as soon as it can be prepared. Mail orders should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States, and should be addressed to the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. The reports may also be ordered in Room 1312, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Steatite Dry Pressing

Automatic dry pressing of intricate ceramic parts made of steatite was developed to a high degree by the Germans during the war, according to a report on German technical ceramic materials for high-frequency insulation, now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. Other unusual German developments described in the report include production of ceramic spacers for vacuum tubes and a novel method of joining metal parts to ceramics.

Orders for the report (PB-6494, photostat, $3; microfilm, 50 cents) should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Iron Powder

A new method of preparing iron powder directly from pulverized iron ore by reducing the ore at low temperatures is described in a patent application filed in Germany by the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut fuer Eisenforschung, an iron research institute in Duesseldorf. Copies of the patent application (text in German) are on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

The German process makes use of the discovery that the size of iron ore particles remains unchanged if the ore is reduced at comparatively low temperatures (600-750 degrees Centigrade). Thus the particle size of powdered iron can be predetermined through pulverization of the iron ore. It is emphasized in the patent application that pulverization can be accomplished much more easily and economically before reduction, since ore can be broken up more readily than soft iron. Reduction of the pulverized ore should be carried out in several stages, according to the Germans. This permits removal of impurities between stages.

Orders for copies of the patent application (PB-13827; photostat, $1; microfilm, 50 cents; 3 pages) should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Metal Parts Protection

A temporary protective coating for metal parts developed by the German firm of Vereingte Lackfabriken, near Hamburg, is described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. The report was made for the U. S. Naval Technical Mission in Europe.

The chief chemist of the German firm stated that the coating was effective against rust, corrosion, and salt water, and that it would not melt when exposed to the direct rays of the sun. He claimed that it was particularly useful for the protection of metal parts during shipment.

The coating was applied with an ordinary paint brush. It dried rapidly, and could be removed by washing with gasoline.

The coating was composed of a mixture of "wool fat," chinawood oil, natural resin, "white spirits," and a soluble dye. Directions for preparing it are contained in the report.

Orders for the report (PB-22825; photostat, $1; microfilm, 50 cents; 3 pages) should be addressed to the Office of the Publication Board, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

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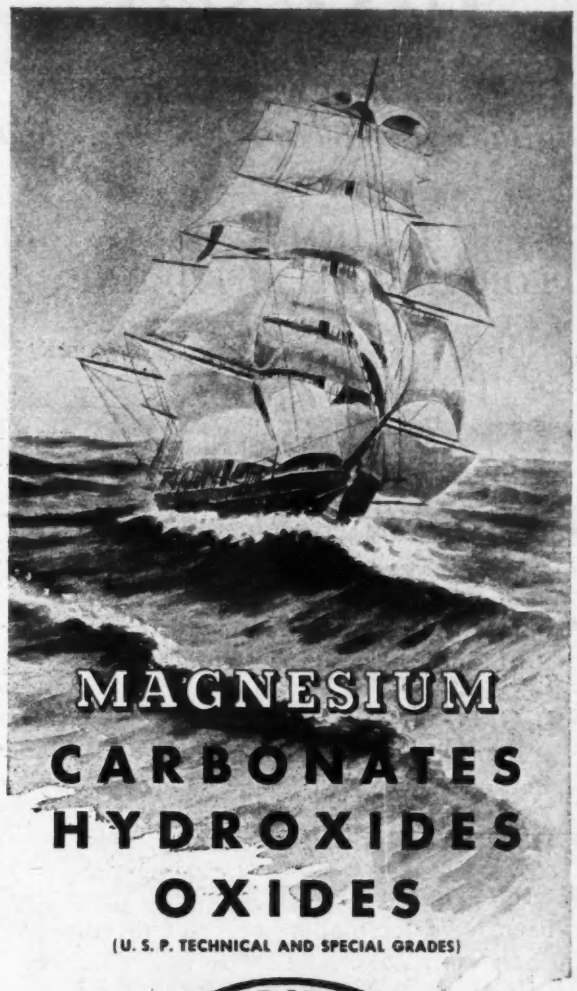

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Commerce Dept. Expands

—Continued from page 7

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Headquarters of the thirteen regional offices are as follows: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., Dallas, Minneapolis, Denver, San Francisco and Seattle.

Cities in which field offices are now operating, with street addresses, and the eighteen cities in which offices are to be located, designated by an asterisk, are listed below, together with the names of the regional manager:

Region I

Boston, Mass. (headquarters—Harold P. Smith), Custom House, 2 India street; Worcester, Mass., 340 Main street; Hartford, Conn., 436 Capital avenue; New Haven, Conn., 152 Temple street; Providence, R. I., 531 Industrial Trust building; Manchester, N. H., Beacon building; Portland, Me., 142 High street; *Burlington, Vt.

Region II

New York City (headquarters—L. L. Horch), Empire State building; Albany, N. Y., Standard building; Syracuse, N. Y., Kemper building; Buffalo, N. Y., 242 Federal building; *Rochester, N. Y.

Region III

Philadelphia, Pa. (headquarters—William M. Park) 1612 Market street; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1013 New Federal building; *Scranton, Pa.

Region IV

Cleveland, Ohio. (headquarters—Frederick L. Roberts) 1286 Union Commerce building; Columbus, Ohio, 1037 North High street; Cincinnati, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce; *Toledo, Ohio; Detroit, Mich., 1028 New Federal building; Grand Rapids, Mich., 736 Keeler building; Charleston, W. Va., 612 Atlas building.

Region V

Chicago, Ill. (headquarters—George C. Payne) 357 U. S. Court House; Peoria, Ill., 410 Main street; *Indianapolis, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa, 518 Grand avenue; *Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Region VI

Atlanta, Ga., (headquarters — C. Parker Persons) 1404 Candler building; Jacksonville, Fla., 425 Federal building; Miami, Fla., 701 Congress building; *Birmingham, Alabama; *Charlotte, N. C.; *Jackson, Miss.; Charleston, S. C., 310 People building; Chattanooga, Tenn., 924 James building; Savannah, Ga., U. S. Courthouse and Post Office building.

Region VII

St. Louis, Mo., (headquarters—Clyde Miller) 107 New Federal building; Memphis, Tenn., 229 Federal building; *Nashville, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark., 312 Pyramid building; Louisville, Ky., 410 Lincoln Bank building; *Evansville, Ind.

Region VIII

Kansas City, Mo., (headquarters—Frank P. Churchill) 600 Interstate building; Wichita, Kansas, 205 K.F.H. building; Omaha, Neb., 918 City National Bank building; Oklahoma City, Okla., 901?905 Petroleum building.

Region IX

Dallas, Tex., (headquarters — Carl F. Bartz) 602 Santa Fe building; Houston, Tex., 603 Federal Office building; San Antonio, Tex., 101 Transit Tower building; El Paso, Tex., Chamber of Commerce building; Texarkana, Tex., Texarkana National Bank building; New Orleans, La., 333 St. Charles avenue.

Region X

Minneapolis, Minn., (headquarters—Silas M. Bryan) 1234 Metropolitan Life building; Duluth, Minn., 310 Christie building; Fargo, N. D., 207 Walker building; Sioux Falls, S. D., 310 Policyholders National building; *Butte, Montana.

Region XI

Denver, Colo., (headquarters) 302 Midland Savings Bank building; Salt Lake City, Utah, 321 Atlas building; *Albuquerque, N. M., *Cheyenne, Wyo.

Region XII

San Francisco, Calif., (headquarters—John J. Judge) 307 Customhouse; Los Angeles, Calif., 1540 U. S. Post Office and Court House; San Diego, Calif., 906 Columbia street; Phoenix, Ariz., 234 North Central street; *Reno, Nev.

Region XIII

Seattle, Wash., (headquarters) 809 Federal Office building; Portland, Ore., 520 Southwest Morrison street; *Spokane, Washington; *Boise, Idaho.

District offices in Baltimore, Md., and Richmond and Norfolk, Va., will be under the general direction of national headquarters in Washington, D. C., because of their proximity. The Baltimore office is at 803 Cathedral street. The Richmond office is at 801 East Broad street while office space has not yet been obtained in Norfolk.

Aston Gives Water Treatment Course in La.

Roy N. Aston, chemical engineer for the Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, was guest lecturer July 25 at the special courses given by Louisiana State University for water works superintendents and operators. The course in sponsored by the university in cooperation with the Louisiana State Board of Health and the Louisiana Conference on Water Supply and Sewerage.

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Labor Relations

—Continued from page 3

meetings, it is of inestimable value to management.

It can and does indicate the level of company policies regarding many of its activities and how it visualizes management cooperation, whether with unions or, if there are no unions, with workers generally and individually. If line and staff departments are not well coordinated, it can generally point out why. If employee relations are not smooth, it may be able to give the necessary recommendations to improve them.

Often it will indicate the kind and types of information necessary for management to have. This will be particularly true in handling labor relations. Dealings with the outside public will be reflected in its analysis of the prevalent attitude of other parties. In long-term and short-term views, it is a basic instrument for management.

Naturally, negotiations cannot be forestalled by trying to make a labor audit after the first meetings. It must in such cases remain outside the negotiations. It may, in such cases, be made afterward, before the renewed contract. There are other management needs.

Who Should Sit In

Who shall attend the first and subsequent collective bargaining conferences for the company?

Experience based on many conferences between companies and unions, as well as an industry and a union, dictates that a bargaining contract should be in charge of the head of the company, or the general plant manager. He must have full authority. His authority to make committments, to make adjustments, and to sign the agreement must be complete.

Since collective bargaining is very important, since the union far too often has the advantage of greater experience and experienced advisers, the management must not fail to secure from its advisory or staff departments the fullest assistance. It is advisable, for instance, that all officials in the company who handle grievances should attend the meetings. They shouldn't assume any active part in the negotiations. They are watchers; they are listeners.

Such people as foremen, department heads, and the head of personnel department should be on hand. Where the company is smaller, the official who exercises these functions, if he is not the negotiator, should naturally attend. The expert analysts whom the company has hired in an advisory capacity should attend, the better to be able to give expert assistance to management. The foremen should also be on hand. It should be made clear that only the responsible official designated as spokesman takes active part; all others merely listen and observe. Their advice is given between meetings.

Contacts Promote Good Feeling

Many advantages flow from this arrangement. The point of view, its concessions, its policies all appear in a vivid light to the line and staff officials. They participate actively in the company discussions with the negotiator between the sessions. Another thing, often overlooked, is that such attendance makes for good relations. It promotes confidence in the bargaining process and educates the line and staff officials as the contract is being written.

It is often true that smaller and medium-sized establishments do not have specialized functions. Management represents most of the functions in one man. In such cases, the foreman and plant superintendent, if any, and the special experts should be in attendance. Further, their contribution behind the scenes becomes more intense because they can discuss with the experts such questions as arise.

Management meeting labor for the first time in bargaining finds experienced expert assistance invaluable. Usually labor comes well prepared. Management too often lacks experience. Experts offer it.

An exploratory meeting has many other advantages. It also enables the union representatives or committee to become acquainted with management. It permits both sides to engage in off-the-record discussions. It enables management to gauge the degree of responsibility of the union's representatives, and their reasonableness. The employer may obtain from it an education in union purposes.

Often, as a result of such meetings, the areas of agreement between both can be enlarged. This assists mutual understanding and, in turn, the earlier consummation of the agreement.

WAA Adds to Staff

Four recent appointments have been announced by the War Assets Administration.

Brig. Gen. Don G. Shingler, chief of the international division of Lend-Lease during the war, has been appointed Deputy Administrator, Office of Administrative Services, to succeed Col. George E. Monson, recalled recently by the Marine Corps for overseas duty. Commodore Robert F. Batchelder, former Chief of the Navy's Property Disposition Branch, has been named Deputy Administrator for Acquisitions.

Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota, formerly Commanding General of the 28th Infantry Division, will serve on the Board of Contractor Selection. Maj. Gen. Richard Donovan, formerly Commanding General of the 8th Service Command, is Assistant to the Administrator in coordinating surplus property disposal activities in Southwestern United States.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Dealers in medicinal botanicals reported a substantial curtailment in selling last week. Seasonal decline in buying activity on the part of manufacturing consumers reached the market in full flood and the sales forces in the field had sufficiently little to do to account for the fact than many salesmen were on vacation. In the main, the decreased demand was taken in stride and the major part of prices remained very steady.

The spot price on cascara bark was lower despite the fact that recent advices had indicated that no further decline in primary market prices was likely. Last week, information from the Pacific Northwest reported a stiffening of prices there and a marked resistance toward anything except a moderate movement upward from current levels. The spot price, therefore, has caught up with that in the primary market where a crop of normal size was reported.

Senega root continued to decline in sympathy with the further easing of the market at the source. Dark tears of olibanum were cheaper, thus extending the recent downward movement. Gingers were easier and fractionally cheaper except for African which was up a fraction.

An amazing development came in mace and nutmeg in New Grenada. The Colonial Government refused export licenses for goods sold higher than specified prices—and the latter were far below prices already paid there after price control ended here. Those purchases cannot be shipped under this choice bit of colonial officials' officiousness.

Rain fell on Montana—which improved prospects for new crop mustard seed in that semi-arid state. Poppy and caraway seed continued price unsettlement that arose and still rises from the ashes of competition. Cassia was on the easier and lower side.

Balsams

Copaiba—The spot had to get along with only moderate stocks. Recent arrivals were reported absorbed more or less promptly. Prices held firm.

Fir—Still very steady in price but demand was reported less active than it had been.

Barks

Black Haw — Values held very steady. Although a fair collection has been made, it was obtained at relatively high cost to the collectors, a fact suggestive of a firm price position during the coming active season.

Cascara—The spot market price has eased to 39c to 40c per pound. However, as a matter of fact, the primary market has been firming up of late and the recent report that conditions at the source did not suggest any further drop in prices was confirmed last week. Earlier in the season, labor that had been on relief went peeling cascara bark and prices dropped twice. Since then, the market has firmed up and excessive rains played a part in checking collection. The price on the Pacific coast is now 34c to 35c per pound. A normal collection was declared to be in hand.

Cocillana—No further arrivals were reported but a fair holding assured early requirements being met during the active consuming season ahead. No surplus, however, was in sight.

Elm—A quiet but steady market prevailed. Current demand was light but a pickup was expected to come with the arrival of the Autumn months.

Beans

Vanilla—The outlook for the next crop of Mexican vanilla was said to be good. The prospect is for a substantial production but to this time indications do not include a prospect for a substantial decline in prices. Some talk of a total crop around 400,000 pounds. Bourbon vanilla was expected to remain firm in price since the world demand is recovering in areas where sales had been nil during the war.

Berries

Cubeb — Indications were that exports from the Fareast might become possible earlier than seemed likely. A return to private trading as contrasted with transactions solely through a Dutch government sales agency should assist in the restoration of spot stocks.

Hawthorn—Jobbing transactions were reported in a market not stocked much in excess of jobbing supplies. Prices held very steady.

Juniper—Communications have been well reestablished with the European shipment centers and importers indicate that chances are fairly favorable for a good supply at the source during the months ahead.

Raspberries—Still on the short side and likely so to remain. Prices here were virtually nominal.

Flowers

Arnica—The arrival of 398 parcels of this article from Trieste and Genoa meant nothing so far as spot goods were concerned. Importers indicate that practically all arrivals have been detained by order of the Food and Drug Administration.

Chamomile—From Trieste came 120 packages of this article to find the market in very strong position around 90c. per pound. Stocks were moderate and replacement cost held high.

Clover — No shipments have been received from foreign parts but some

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger, African, ½c. per lb.
Senna, Alexandrian, half leaf, 7c. per lb
siftings, 6c. per lb.

Other Articles

Clove, Zanzibar, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Persian, 3c. per lb.
Syrian. 1½c. per lb.
Mace, Amboyna, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Cascara bark, 5c. per lb.
Ginger, Calicut, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, ¼c. per lb.
Gum olibanum, dark tears, 1c. per lb.
Senega root, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Canadian, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, rolls, selected, 11c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ¼c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, oriental, 11c. per lb.
yellow, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentina, 1½c. per lb.
Swedish, ½c. per lb.
Sweet basil, 10c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
289.9	291.0	289.3	233.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended July 19

New York

Angelica root, 17 bales: excess acid insoluble ash.
Caraway seed, 983 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 6,136 bales: insect infested.
Chillies, 279 bags: insect infested.
Cumin seed, 1,172 bags: filthy.
Ergot, 80 packages: filthy.
Euphorbia herb, 34 bales: filthy.
Fennel seed, 156 bags: excess foreign organic matter.
Gentian root, 119 bags: excess foreign organic matter.
Henbane, 50 bags: filthy.
Lichens (moss), 25 bags: filthy.
Liver extract, 5 cases: not approved by USP Anti-Anemia Prep. Advisory Board.
Laurel leaves, 75 bales: live insects.
Mace, 4 cases: insect infested.
Manioca meal, 23,769 bags: insect infested.
Mountain ash berries, 20 bales: filthy.
Mustard seed, 500 bags: filthy.
Orange rind, 440 bags: wormy.
Pimento, 1,897 bags: insect infested.
Stramonium leaves, 3 bales: filthy.
Sage leaves, 50 bales: filthy.
Turmeric, 380 bags: filthy.
Valerian root, 506 bags: filthy.

Baltimore

Olive oil, 34 drums: high in acidity.

Philadelphia

Glycerin, 98 drums: not USP.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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from our New York City Mills and Warehouses

The strength of our far-flung international contacts again proves itself in the encouraging resumption of supplies of all kinds. As heretofore, it will pay you to "check with Hopkins first" whenever in the market for Foreign and Domestic Botanical Crude Drugs. Many are available for prompt shipment from our New York City Mills and Warehouses.

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- ☐ Fennel Seed
- ☐ Gentian Root
- ☐ Ginger, Jamaica, Calicut, African
- ☐ Gum Arabic Amber Sorts
- ☐ Gum Karaya, Whole and Powder
- ☐ Horehound Herb
- ☐ Juniper Berries
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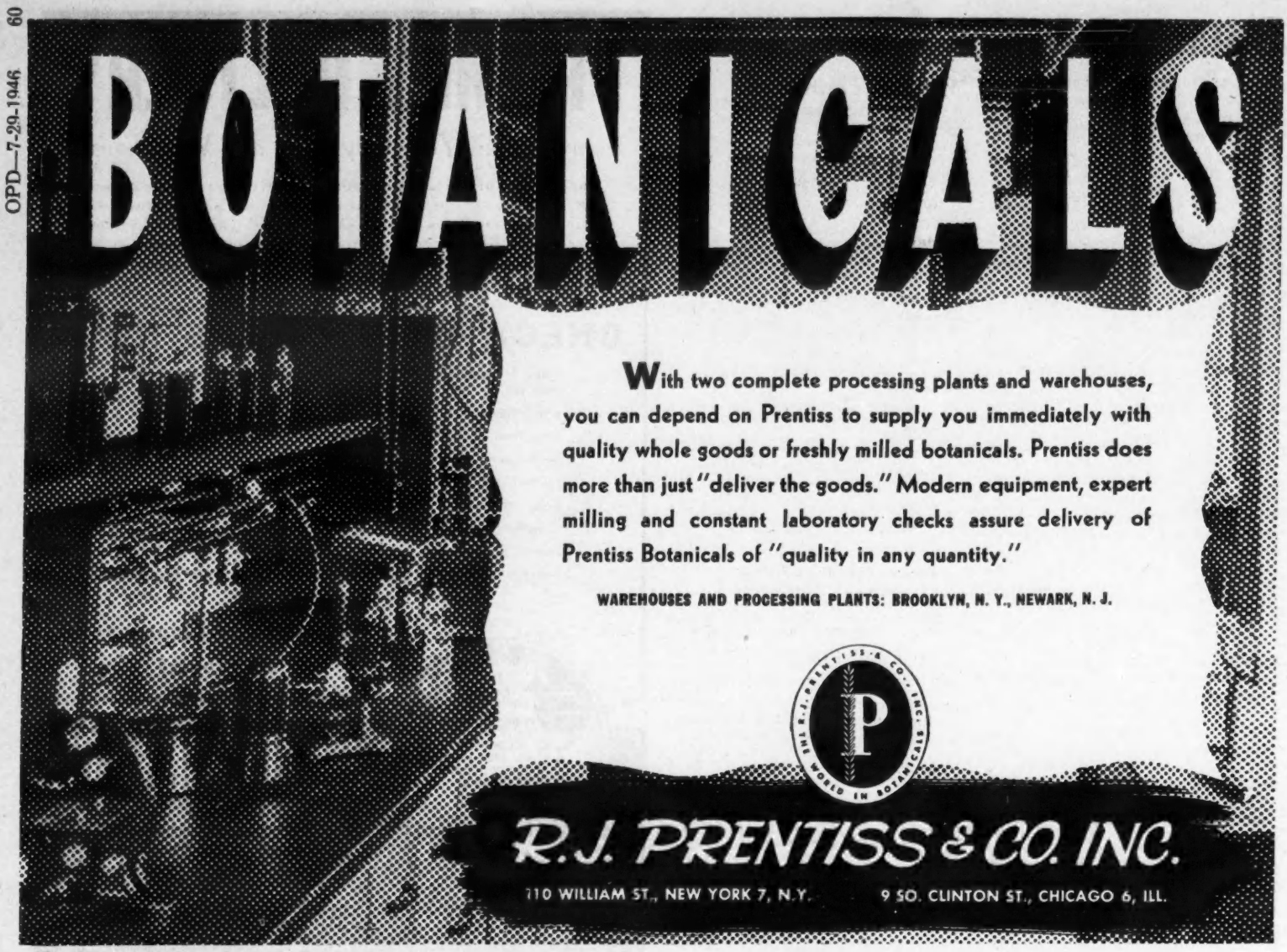
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are expected to arrive ultimately. The domestic collection was not substantial in size.

Linden—An importation of 18 bales from Trieste was noted last week to be added to the already very moderate stocks of flowers with leaves. The market was very firm.

Rose—Firm offerings led to sales at 44c. to 45c. per pound for prompt delivery out of spot stocks. The market was very steady.

Safflower—Stocks of Egyptian material are being replaced by an arrival of 15 bags from Alexandria. The price situation failed to develop any easing by reason of the landing.

Gums

Aloe — Very steady. Demand was moderate throughout the past week but sellers failed to indicate any growth of competition in terms of further price concessions.

Asafetida — Prices were very firm in the primary market and bids were rejected last week. Local quotations displayed firmness despite the not very active consuming request.

Locust Bean — Further quantities reached here last week, consisting of 202 bags from Harve, France, and 100 bags from Liverpool. Consumption was fully up to the recent good business.

Myrrh—The 20 cases that reached here from Aden will find ready consumption; local reserves are moderate in size. Demand was negligible last week but no easing of prices was noted.

Olibanum—Dark tears were lower at 27c. per pound. An arrival of 50 bags from Aden was reported but the description of the arriving gum was lacking.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna — Believe it or not, 9 bales of these leaves arrived here last week from Melbourne, Australia. In import experience, that is one for the book.

Buchu — Reports of prices having been advanced in the primary market were current but unconfirmed on spot last week.

Digitalis—This article is reappearing in the import lists of goods arriving here. A lot of 39 bags was reported as reaching here last week from Alicante, Spain.

Henbane — Melbourne, Australia, was the starting point of 6 bales that reached here last week. That country as a source for hyoscyamus is something new.

Henna—Demand was seasonally active and kept a firm pulse beating in the local market where 19 bales arrived from Alexandria, Egypt last week.

Horehound — From Casablanca, North Africa, came 192 bales of this article, a sign that local dealers are preparing against the time when seasonal expansion in demand is bound to arise. Trade was very quiet last week and prices held steady.

Senna—The rising market in senna reached Alexandrian material last week when half leaf sold at 27c. to 28c. per pound and siftings fetched 24c. to 25c. T. V. senna retained all the strength noted during the previous trading period and a fairly tight situation was said to prevail.

Sweet Basil—The market as quoted from the Far West was lower at 90c. to $1 per pound. What it will be when other avenues of supply reopen is another matter.

Thyme — The price for French thyme was lower at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, spot, but unchanged at 16c. to 16½c. for futures.

Miscellaneous

Agaric—Lack of demand has kept the market free from new developments but the amount of material available at $2.85 per pound was sufficiently small to suggest price improvement should demand expand.

Cantharides—The tendency of prices was to work downward but no further contraction in value was noted last week. Such prices as those prevailing at the present time do not encourage wide purchase of the item.

Iceland Moss—A matter of 19⅝ bales of this moss arrived here from Trieste last week.

Lycopodium—Stocks on spot were comparatively small and prices were strong at a minimum of $2.50 per pound. Foreign sources of supply

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Cinchona bark, yellow	2½ ounces
Cinchona bark, brown	1 ounce
Coffee, browned slightly	2 ounces
Sugar	12½ ounces
Sherry wine	32 ounces
Citric acid	150 grains

Reduce drugs to a powder and mix all ingredients. Macerate a few days in a warm location, then bring to a boil, cool, and filter. Dissolve ten and a half ounces of sugar in the filtrate and add two fluid ounces of alcohol.

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS
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have displayed considerable interest in the local market of late.

Nux Vomica—Although still tending toward easier position, prices on whole buttons failed of further price decline last week.

Tamarind—An importation of 291 barrels of West Indian material was reported last week. Little trading was reported. This arrival was the first substantial quantity to reach here for a considerable period of time.

Roots

Althea—European export has been resumed and an arrival of 52 bales originating at Trieste was reported during the past week.

Angelica — More foreign merchandise has arrived, being a matter of 16 bales that were despatched here from Antwerp, Belgium. The market has a softening tendency and lower prices were expected.

Arrowroot—The market lacked more than small quantities because of the high demand for all starches.

Colchicum—The first arrival, possibly since the end of the war, was noted last week, being 20 bales obtained from Trieste to restore a moderate supply to spot circles. Prices will be set if the goods pass.

Galangal—Not much of the lot recently offered for spot delivery remains available. The only firm price was one for goods to arrive in August/September for which 30c. per pound was asked.

Hellebore — The spot market was quiet but steady regardless of the fact 19 bales reached here from Trieste last week.

Helonias—Domestic collection has been slow and generally conservative in size. Prices still show strength and position much in excess of the normal position of the root.

Rhubarb—A strong market prevailed. The recent arrival of Chinese root has relieved the supply situation considerably but the political situation prevailing in the province whence comes most of the better grades of Chinese root was not encouraging of the continued despatch of substantial quantities to a market needing just that.

Senega—Prices have declined further, reaching the basis of $2.25 to $2.25 per pound, asked, with conditions suggesting the possible shading of the market as quoted should firm orders develop.

Squill—Demand for red squill was said to be good and the price for fortified powder was well maintained. During the period, 750 bags of whole root arrived here from Albiers.

Turmeric—Madras root was fractionally higher at 18½c. to 19c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise—Star seed from China was shaded to 26c. to 26½c. per pound. Mexican anise was in good request but little was available on spot and transactions usually involved future deliveries.

Caraway—Canadian seed was reduced to 25c. to 25½c. per pound. Other varieties of the item lacked price change but all were subject to considerable competition that kept all prices rather easy.

Cardamom—India cabled very firm views on prices for further shipments to this country and spot quotations fully reflected the replacement situation.

Celery—Amazing it may be but the fact is that no firm prices on French seed are being received from French houses as of this writing. India remains the sole source of supply and prices there exceed those asked for spot goods.

Colchicum—A limited replacement of this article resulted from the arrival of 5 bags from Trieste last week but crude drug dealers gained little by the landing since the goods were destined for delivery to manufacturing consumers.

Cumin—Indian futures were higher at 32c. to 3'c. per pound, and Syrian futures went to 33c. to 34c.. Persian futures advanced to 33c. to 34c., also.

Mustard — Rain fell on Montana last week, brightening the mustard fields as a good soaking relieved the growing crop from the hazzards of drought. Montana yellow seed was priced at 28c. to 29c. per pound; oriental, lower at 14c. to 14½c. New crop yellow seed for future delivery was proposed at 17c. to 18c., while future deliveries of new crop oriental were offered at 19c. to 19½c.

Spices

Cassia — Some released China selected rolls were on the market at 32c. to 33c. per pound. Extra broken selected rolls were 31c. to 32c. All medium Saigon for July arrival was priced lower at 62c. to 63c.

Clove—Zanzibar spice on spot was up to 15¾c. to 16¼c. per pound and Madagascar material was quoted lower at 15½c. to 15c.

Ginger—African root on spot was higher at 15½c. to 16c. per pound. Calicut root was lower at 14½c. to 15c.

Mace—The colonial government in Grenada is refusing to grant export licenses for mace sold higher than 50c. per pound despite the fact that 90c. has already been paid there since price controls were removed here. The nominal spot price for Amboyna mace was 80c. per pound and 90c. was nominal for the West Indian material.

Nutmegs — No licenses are being granted in Grenada on nutmegs sold higher than 25c. per pound—despite which sales have been made at 45c. per pound and spot prices for later deliveries stand around 70c. per pound.

Pepper—Black pepper has fetched 48c. to 49c. per pound here during the past week.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, July 24.—Demand for botanicals was fairly good here this week, but supplies were short. Market tone firm. Prices remained unchanged. Ruling prices are:

Marjoram — French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, 40c. per pound for lots said to contain less than 12 per-

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cent stems. Sage guaranteed to contain less than 5 percent stems was quoted at 65c. per pound. Leucophylla was named at 32c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—90c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems.

Thyme—French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Food Flavor Courses Offered by Bklyn. Poly

Repeating the cycle of the new engineering courses in the food products fields for the first time, food manufacture and technology will be offered at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn during the coming academic year, and the technology of food flavors, colors and synthetic additives will be given during the spring term according to an announcement made by the graduate school.

Both courses will be taught by Dr. Morris B. Jacobs, senior chemist of the chemical laboratories of the New York City Department of Health, who was appointed adjunct professor of chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute in January, 1946.

The course on food manufacture and technology was introduced into the Polytechnic curriculum during the 1944-45 school year. Its topics cover:—raw materials for foods, their collection, processing and manufacture; the dehydration of foods, use of microorganisms, and chemical preservation; packaging, plant layout, and sanitary and quality control. The equipment used in the several food industries, including baking, dairy products, meat packing, and canning preserving will be considered.

The course on the technology of food flavors, colors and synthetic additives was given for the first time during the past spring semester. This course covers the historical and scientific background of the addition of these non-foods; the use of natural colors and dyes; natural and synthetic flavoring materials:—acids, alcohols, esters, aldehydes, ketones and other materials, such as vanillin, coumarin, and aromatic compounds. It also takes up in detail the compounding of synthetic flavors: the use of synthetic sweetening agents, of emulsifiers, stabilizers, of bactericides, germicides, fungicides, and preservatives such as coating materials and anti-oxidants: as well as the fortification of foods with vitamins.

Terrell Joins TGA As Assistant to Mayham

William J. Terrell has joined the staff of the Toilet Goods Association as assistant to S. L. Mayham, executive vice-president. Mr. Terrell graduated from Oregon State University in Business Administration. He served with the Third Army during the war as a combat infantry officer, wears the Purple Heart and holds the Bronze Star and the Silver Star for conspicuous gallantry in action. He is now a captain in the Army Reserve Corps.

Chem. Warfare Service Renaming Asked in Bill

OPD Washington Bureau

The Chemical Warfare Service, which has been known by this name since the act of its creation in June, 1920, will henceforth be known as simply the Chemical Corps, if a bill (S. 2375) just passed by the senate meets with the approval of the house.

The War Department asked congress to change the name of the organization since its activities have so broadened in the past twenty-five years that the name Chemical Warfare Service no longer accurately described its functions.

ALCOA to Build Die Casting Plant

The Aluminum Company of America plans to erect an aluminum die casting plant in Des Plaines, Ill., to relieve the heavy load on facilities at the company's Garwood, N. J., plant. Construction depends on approval by the Civilian Production Administration.

Portland Univ. Adds Stott to Chemistry Staff

Walter J. Stott, formerly a research chemist at the Spokane, Wash., plant of the Electro-Metallurgical Company, has been appointed director of all freshman work in chemistry at the University of Portland.

Charles of the Ritz Plans $500,000 Plant

Charles of the Ritz, cosmetics manufacturer, New York, will construct a one-story factory at Norwalk, Conn., at a cost of $500,000. The company expects to occupy the new plant within eighteen months.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Price movements in the market for essential oils were exclusively downward last week but the market as a whole showed underlying firmness that was related directly to the general shortage in stocks and the presence of very good consuming demand. The declines developed little that was new in recent price tendencies, the articles seeking lower price levels having displayd a trend in that direction in recent weeks. With the possible exception of bergamot oil, no real weakness was found in the oils now selling at lower price levels.

Considerable interest attached to the government proposal to sell 36,250 pounds of lemon oil held by the government in New York warehouses. The interest arose from the fact that for the first time since the government has been a seller of Italian oil, the business will be done under free, competitive bidding as opposed to the previous offerings made at a price determined by the government and offered on a quota basis established by the historical sales records of local dealers. And the restoration of OPA price control might be an influence on buyers' bids.

Bergamot oil remained competitive and consigned to spot weakness. Cassia was also competitive but prices failed openly to yield further in buyers' favor. French lavender flower oil was moderately easy and the concession in prices on spike lavender was developed independently of the situation in flower oil.

Distillation of peppermint oil has started and returns should soon suggest the future progress of market events. Distillation of other domestic oils will soon be underway but the outlook does not favor a superior production of any. The situation in wormwood and wormseed was expected to remain relatively acute.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Bergamot oil, natural, 15c. per lb.
Caraway oil, 50c. per lb.
Cedarwood oil, 14c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 4c. per lb.
Lavender oil, spike, technical, 10c. per lb.
Lime oil, expressed, 50c. per lb.
Pimento, leaf oil, 40c. per lb.
Pineneedle oil, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
199.6	200.1	203.6	230.7

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond. An importation of 20 drums from Genoa, Italy, was reported, though the precise character of the oil was not stated.

Anise. Chinese oil at $1.90 and Russian oil at $4 made up the price picture on spot. And competition in Chinese oil was very keen while that in Russian was nil.

Bay. The market remained very steady with demand routine but well maintained. An arrival of 14 drums and 2 cases from the Barbados was noted.

Bergamot. Italian oil was lower at $5.10 to $6.50 per pound and the market still to be distressed by substantial competition between the several suppliers of the article.

Bois de Rose. The sole change was a widening of the price range. The market was quoted $5 to $5.50 per pound and not well supplied with unengaged stocks. Arrivals over the past fortnight have been relatively small.

Cajeput. Classing of the official primary market agency through which purchases of this oil had had to be made is expected to improve offerings once production can be restored and sold under private trading. At the moment, offerings are nil.

Camphor. A natural, white camphor oil was offered on spot in cans at $1.25 per pound. The price for white synthetic oil was still 15c to 23c per pound. Some imports of camphor oil were reported recently.

Caraway. The market was lower at $7 to $8.75 per pound as the result of an improvement in stocks being accompanied by a gain in competition based on a lower first cost for supplies.

Cassia. The price decline has stopped, apparently. But conditions suggest that little stability can attach to the market so long as conditions in China remain so unsettled. A shading of spot quotations would not surprise.

Cedarwood. An importation of 5 drums from Mombassa was reported last week. Importation of this article is a bit surprising since the domestic producers had had full control of the market for a very long period of time. Prices were lower at 86c per pound in drums and 89c to $1 in cans.

Celery. Prices were steady. However, once the normal source for raw material returns to the market, a change in the overall picture may develop. The price range continued exceptionally wide.

Citronella. The market remained very firm in price and tight as to unsold supplies despite the fact that a total of 19 drums, of which 11 came from Ceylon, was imported last week.

Clove. This article remained very steady. Some fluctuation in raw material costs have occurred but the movements have been insufficient to affect the price for oil. Demand was very good.

Cubeb. Restoration of normal stocks of this oil still awaits the reestablishment of private trade exports of both oil and berries from the Netherlands East Indies. The spot market was bare of supplies.

Dill. Some expect that the domestic crop of weed oil will be good this year. However, prices were already on the side of conservatism and much lower quotations were not expected to develop.

Eucalyptus. A slightly lower price on 70-80 percent material was noted, the market ranging $1.05 to $1.09 per pound. Higher test oil remained unchanged. Reports of arrivals last week failed to include any landings of this oil from Australia.

Ginger. Absence of low cost ginger rooth has operated to end the price declines on distilled oil. A deal of stability prevails in the local market where demand was routine in kind but good as to size.

Grapefruit—The only price change came in the value of Floridian oil which ranged $2.20 to $2.28 per pound last week. California oil was offered at $2.05 to $2.15.

Juniper—The quantity of berry oil arriving on this market has been insufficient further to affect spot quotations on the article. However, the tendency still remained downward.

Lavender—Spike oil of technical sort was lower at $2.25 to $2.50 per pound. Flower oil remained steady in price. An excellent distribution of supply has been accompanied by costs which have kept most sellers on an even basis for competition.

Lemon—When the Department of Agriculture, through its Production and Marketing Administration bureau, sells the 36,250 pounds of Sicilian lemon oil which it holds in New York, it will be on the basis of competitive bidding by potential buyers. This is a change from the former practice of offering oil at a specified price—a practice that kept the spot price for oil at $3.25 per pound to consumers. The last time a government agency sold lemon oil, it got $2.92½ per pound. In view of the tight situation as to supplies, the result of a return to free competition in bidding will be of interest.

Lime—Expressed oil was slightly lower at $13.50 to $15 per pound, ranging according to seller and quantity. Distilled oil lacked development in price but were not well supplied.

Nutmeg—The price for nutmegs has gone skyhigh and it appeared last week as though prices for oil were due for a substantial boost when buyers insisted on getting a supply.

Orange—An arrival of 76 cases from Brazil was noted. The market in general was the object of excellent demand and supplies were none too plentiful. A real reopening of foreign export markets to business in this country would not come amiss. How-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ever, in Europe, fresh fruit requirements cut the amount of fruit available for oil production.

Patchouli—Some imported oil was available on spot for the trifing sum of $103 per pound. And the holders cared little if the high price curbed buyer interest to the uttermost. The size of spot stocks was also trifing.

Pimento—Leaf oil was available as low as $3.25 per pound and the range was to $3.65. Berry oil was unchanged.

Pineneedle—Spot quotations were a shade lower at $3.25 to $3.65 per pound, according to seller. Competition was more active.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde — Holding very steady and selling without the presence of substantial competition between producers.

Benzyl Compounds — Deliveries of most items continued on the improved basis current for some time past. However, no surplus of stocks was in hand and most sellers took a firm view on the market.

Eucalyptol — Supplies should increase moderately as raw material becomes greater in availability. However, cost of the latter remains relatively high and chances for a lowering of prices on derived material were said to be not so good.

Eugenol—Supplies moderately well but lacking the normal reserves customary with the leading producers. Prices displayed very firm undertones.

Oil Reports Uniformity Among States Studied

Uniform reports and forms to be used by the regulatory bodies of all oil and gas producing states are being studied by a special sub-committee of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission's regulatory practices committee.

All reports and forms being used by the regulatory commissions of the major oil producing states are being analyzed by the sub-committee in preparation of a preliminary report to be submitted to the entire committee during the compact's quarterly meeting in Grand Rapids, Mich., August 8-10.

Carter Oil Elects Shea And Curran Vice-Presidents

Robert B. Curran and Paul C. Shea have been elected vice-presidents of the Carter Oil Company, Tulsa, Okla., an affiliate of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Curran will continue as the company's Northwest division manager, with headquarters in Billings, Mont., and Mr. Shea, who was also elected a director, will be vice-president of manufacturing and will direct all refinery operations from Tulsa.

Velsicol Names Mooneyham Western District Sales Head

Noble L. Mooneyham, in charge of nation-wide sales of core oil for the Velsicol Corporation, Chicago, has assumed the additional duties of Western district sales manager for the complete line of company products. Mr. Mooneyham became associated with Velsicol in 1935 and has served in an executive capacity since 1938.

Socony-Vacuum Affiliate Builds Australian Refinery

Vacuum Oil Company, Australian affiliate of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has begun construction of a large refinery at Paisley in the State of Victoria, Australia. The new refinery, which will cost approximately $2,500,000, is scheduled for completion next year.

Trade Briefs

Southern Oil Company of Annapolis has been incorporated in Maryland to deal in petroleum products.

Clarence T. Smith, Flora, Ill., attorney and independent oil operator, has assumed his duties as Illinois representative on the Interstate Oil Compact Commission.

Southern Maryland Oil Company has been charted in Maryland, with offices in La Platte, to engage in distribution of petroleum products.

Sunray Oil Corporation stockholders have approved the proposed merger into Sunray of Transwestern Oil Company.

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News Digest

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CURRENT LITERATURE also available... THE GIVAUDANIAN for July, containing REPORTS DELIVERED recently to the TOILET GOODS ASSOCIATION on the SYNTHETIC AROMATICS outlook. Yours FOR THE ASKING.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Increasing competition among manufacturers of petroleum solvents, some of whom have lowered their transportation costs materially by recourse to all-water routes, instead of all-rail conveyances, or partly water and partly rail routes, from their refineries to the leading consuming points on the North Atlantic seaboard, has featured the constantly enlivened progress of the petroleum industry within the past week. But considerable interest has also attached to the hugely mounting demands for the ketones and several of the other petroleum chemicals.

The latest and most spectacular development in the competitive war between the processors of petroleum solvents has arisen from the action of a pre-eminent producer of petroleum toluol, petroleum xylol and high-flash naphtha in arranging for shipments of these solvents by all-water route from a government-constructed but now privately operated refinery plant on the Gulf Coast up the Atlantic to a refinery and storage plant in New Jersey and thence through the New York State barge canal to Buffalo, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., at such a big saving in costs of conveyance as to enable the company to lay down these products at these consuming points at prices materially below those hitherto quoted on a delivered basis. This means of effecting great savings in freight rate costs by using all-water routes had already been adopted by a manufacturer of high-solvency aromatic naphthas on the Pacific Coast, who had accomplished this result by shipping his products through the Panama Canal and thence up the Atlantic Coast to consuming points on the North Atlantic seaboard. These shipments, stopped by the war, were resumed two months ago.

Although it is now quite definitely established that the petroleum industry is exempted from the new price controls, to be fixed by the revived Office of Price Administration, no overt moves have yet been made by the independent producers of crude oil toward procuring additional compensation for their output, beyond the 10-cents-per-barrel authorization of April 1, to compensate for the enormously increased cost of production since the prewar days. Nor has there been any definite intimation of immediately impending action by the refiners toward naming commensurately higher prices for fuel oil, gasoline and kerosene.

Petroleum Chemicals

Methylethyl Ketone — The exceptionally extensive requirements of the U. S. Navy in carrying out its ship coating program and increasing calls from the manufacturers of automotive vehicle finishes are drawing so heavily upon stocks of this material as to make its supply situation tighter every day. A large new plant is now being constructed to ease this situation but it will be some time before this increased capacity is put into operation. Meanwhile an acute shortage appears inevitable.

Methylisobutyl Ketone — Like the position of methylethyl ketone, the supply situation in this petroleum derivative is growing very tight, with stocks being constantly drawn down by the heavy takings for account of the U. S. Navy and manufacturers of synthetic resins.

Toluol—Continues in moderate demand, despite the recent allotment and distribution of the hitherto large government-held surplus stocks among a multitude of small and medium-sized consumers which, for a while, was deemed well calculated to glut the market. One large producer of petroleum toluol with a big plant on the Gulf coast has effected such a large saving in transportation costs by resorting to all-water shipments by tankers and barges from this plant to North Atlantic coast points, including Bayonne, N. J., Buffalo, N. Y. and Detroit, Mich., as to enable it to cut far below all present delivered prices on this material. This company's revised quotations for these all-water route shipments, on an f.o.b. basis, in tankcars, are: Refinery at Texas Gulf point, 19 cents per gallon; Bayonne, N. J., 20 cents; Buffalo, N. Y. and Detroit, Mich., 22 cents.

Xylol—Demand for this petroleum derivative solvent keeps up at a spirited rate, largely because of the inadequacy of supplies of the coaltar type. The same extensive producer of petroleum toluol who has instituted all-water route shipments of that material from a big plant on the Gulf Coast is making similar offers of petroleum xylol for tankship and barge shipments at the prices quoted for toluol, in tankcars, f.o.b. the same points.

High-Flash Solvent Naphtha—The large processor of petroleum xylol and toluol mentioned above as having inaugurated all-water route shipments from the big refinery on the Texas Gulf coast at a great saving in transportation costs, is also offering this solvent naphtha at 19 cents per gallon in tankcars, f.o.b. that plant.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.— Continue in spirited demand. Supplies of both xylol and toluol-based classes are being well maintained. Keen competition is still noted between the Pacific coast refiner who is shipping to the North Atlantic coast points by all-sea routes via the Panama Canal and an Eastern factor who is offering new competitive solvents on a delivered price basis which is said to be meeting this West coast competition.

Cleaners' Naphtha — A seasonally extensive buying interest continues to be reported in this solvent.

Lacquer Diluent — Moving in fair volume into consuming channels.

Mineral Spirits—Still in moderate demand.

Stoddard Solvent — Considerable seasonal activity continues to be noted in this solvent material.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—In spirited call.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 26.—Orders continue good for representative types of petroleum solvents and diluents in this area. The paint industry requirements are still high. Tire makers' needs also continue extensive..

Los Angeles, July 26.—All solvents and diluents continue to move readily on the Pacific coast. Supplies are excellent and inquiry has been good.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Despite a further falling-off in the takings of the makers of high-octane aviation gasoline, there is still sufficiently extensive absorption of this liquefied petroleum gas by manufacturers of synthetic rubber and other industrial process users as well as by home-cooking users to keep supplies down to relatively low levels.

Heptane—A small movement continues to be noted in this gas.

Hexane—In only light inquiry.

Octanes—Being taken in small lots, with prices well maintained.

Pentanes—Only a light buying interest is now being manifested in these gases.

Propane—Conditions in the market for this liquefied petroleum gas are almost identical with those prevailing in butane.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 26.—Call for the liquefied petroleum gases is holding up well in

—*Continued on page 78*

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Gasoline, refineries, Central Michigan, regular and premium grades, ¾c. per gal.

Lubricating oil, refineries, Chicago area, pale and red neutral grades, 3c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Petroleum toluol, all-water route, refinery in Texas, 8c. per gal.; warehouse in New Jersey, 7c. per gal.; in Buffalo and Detroit, 5c. per gal. below delivered price levels.

Petroleum xylol, all-water route, refinery in Texas, 7c. per gal.; whse. in New Jersey, 6c. per gal.; in Buffalo and Detroit, 4c. per gal. below delivered price levels.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Petroleum Solvents
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LIGROIN • BENZINE
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LITHIUM STEARATE

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PLASTICIZERS

ACCEPTED IN RUBBER COMPOUNDING. Potentially useful in other fields where aromaticity—low volatility—good odor—low water absorption and low cost are important.

Grade	633½	634½	638½	639½
Sp. Gr. (60° F)	0.9958	0.9979	1.020	1.021
Flash °F	450	460	510	520
Pour °F	35	40	70	75
Viscosity 210° F, Saybolt sec.	110	125	510	730
Viscosity Index	—109	—130	—365	—400
Distn. (1 mm) °F				
5%	405	409	498	506
30%	442	445	540	559
Evapn. Loss mg/10g. (1 hr. oven 100° C)	5	5	3	2

These products are dark colored and composed mainly of high-boiling aromatic hydrocarbons differing substantially from coal tar products of corresponding boiling range.

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(All grades from I to X)

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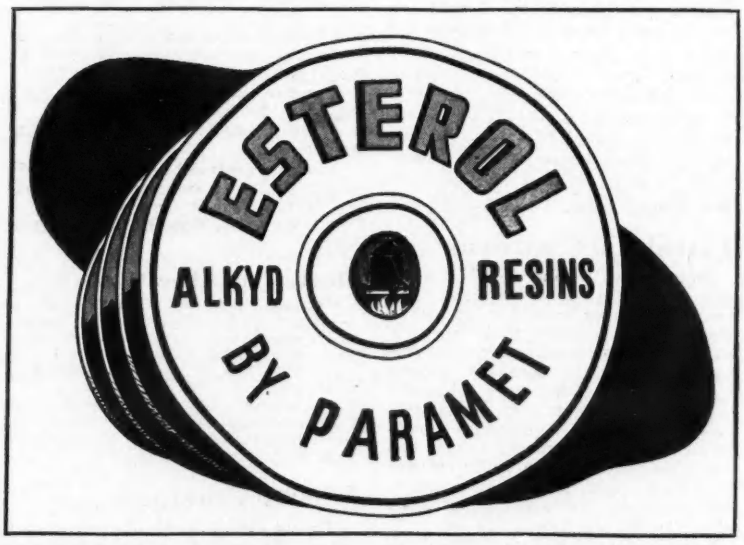

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PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

Protective Coatings Materials

Demand for protective coatings was far in excess of supplies in all quarters of the market last week. Pricewise the market, to a large extent, appeared to be marking time until thorough analysis could be made of the revived price control bill signed by President Truman Thursday.

Production facilities were being operated commensurate with the short supply of raw materials, with the result that sellers were following the rationing procedure on deliveries.

An outstanding development in the market was an announcement by the Civilian Production Administration of the revocation of its order on rosin requiring a report on stocks and consumption totals. CPA stated, however, that no change will be made in the export quota, which will remain at 250,000 drums.

Interest was also shown in the issuance of the lead allocation for August, providing for 17,512 tons, against 14,700 tons in July. Actually, lead consumers requested 66,500 tons for August requirements. Demand for the 66,500 tons represented the combined requirements of approximately 135 users.

That demand for protective coatings has been heavy could be gleaned from the report of the Department of Labor that construction in the first half of 1946 was about 3½ times as large as in the same 1945 period and 50 percent above 1940, even after allowances for higher construction costs in 1946 than in 1940.

For the first month since the peak construction year of 1942, building expenditures this June exceeded $1,000,000,000 and construction employment exceeded 2,000,000 workers. Approximately 1,000,000 of these workers had been taken on since V-J day. Nine-tenths of them were added this year, nearly half in May and June alone.

In June, residential building was 35 percent of total construction employment, as compared with 29 percent in January. The only parts of public works program expanding in 1946 are temporary housing programs for veterans and highway and conservation and development work. In June private money spent for housing, including major repairs as well as new work, stood at $378,000,000 as against $348,000,000 for non-residential building.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Outstanding development in the metallic lead and zinc section of the market last week was an announcement by the Civilian Production Administration to the effect that 17,512 tons of lead will be allocated for August. This amount represents a slight increase over July, when approximately 14,700 tons were made available for domestic use.

Of the August allocation, some 11,200 tons will be made up of imports, and to this amount will be added 25 percent of the domestic production, giving a total of 14,512 tons for August delivery. The remaining 75 percent of domestic production is handled outside of allocation.

Reports stated that lead consumers made a request for approximately 66,500 tons for lead in August. This demand represented the combined needs of approximately 135 consumers. The request for 66,500 tons for August represented an increase of approximately thirty-five requests above July demand.

CPA stated that a survey of the situation revealed that although a substantial amount of the domestic production of lead is made on a direct sale basis, the supply is far below the actual requirements necessary to fill current needs.

Indications were that the domestic supply of lead would show little change during the course of the next month, with current production running around 350,000 tons annually, compared with 387,000 tons produced in 1945.

A broad buying movement continued in evidence for zinc last week, with demand far in excess of supplies. Production reflected the elimination of subsidies by the Federal government. Prices for slab zinc remain at 9.50c. per pound f.o.b. East St. Louis.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cadmium lithopone, red, 30c. per lb.
Carmine, $1 per lb.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Alphapinene, 2½c. per gal.
Gum turpentine, 2½c. per gal.
Gum rosin, G, H, I and K, 10c. per 100 lbs.; M and N, 17c. per 100 lbs.

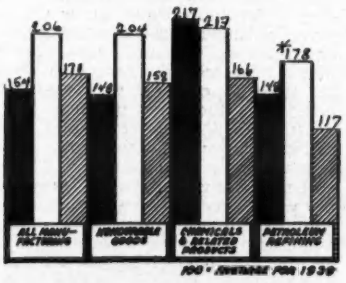
Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
150.4	150.4	145.9	140.2

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Business in May



* Includes coal products.

FACTORY PRODUCTION
MANUFACTURERS' SHIPMENTS
MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS (End of month)

Pigments

Litharge—A steady and substantial buying movement was reported in this section of the market last week. Sellers were adhering to the higher level of prices established recently, as a result of a boost in pig lead values.

Lithopone—Red cadmium lithopone was advanced 30 cents per pound last week.

Orange Mineral—Withdrawals in the market appeared substantial last week. A survey of the price structure revealed sellers holding firm to the recently effected upward adjustment of values, which advance was commensurate with the hike in the basic metal quotation.

Red Lead—Buying movement in this direction continued to absorb output. Price position of the market appeared firmly entrenched at the higher levels established in the preceding period.

Titanium—Sellers reported demand was of a volume more than sufficient to absorb current production quotas. Price shedules continued without change from the preceding period.

White Lead—The slight increase in the metallic lead allocation for August by the Civilian Production Administration was not expected to alleviate the short supply position existing in the basic carbonate and basic sulphate types. CPA in its August allocation provided for 17,512 tons, as against a July allocation of 14,700 tons in July. Lead consumers actually requested 66,500 tons for August. Producers were taxing production facilities to the hilt but inability to obtain sufficient quantities of the basic metal caused sellers to pursue a rationing policy.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Prices for Canadian and other foreign materials, as well as for the domestic product were well maintained last week, as shipments

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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AHCO PRODUCTS

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE"* STEARATE

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivative, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

* Trade mark of C&CCC

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

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continued to move in seasonally heavy volume.

Chalk—Demand for this material remained moderate, while offerings were fairly normal. Prices were unchanged for both the imported and domestic grades.

China Clay—Larger amounts of English china clay were available during the week at unchanged prices. In addition, domestic kaolin was offered more freely at previous levels.

Talc—A spirited demand was noted for French talcs and other talcs of foreign origin. Buying interest was particularly keen on the part of those in the cosmetic trade. There also was a moderate call for the fibrous and other domestic grades. Prices were steady.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—Inventories of the channel blacks continued to grow smaller during the period under review, due to the heavy demand of manufacturers of auto finishes and synthetic rubber. Paint makers also were active in the market for the channel types. The situation in furnace blacks was unchanged. Prices were maintained at previous levels.

Carmine—This color was quoted at $1 per pound higher last week and offerings were made for No. 40 at a basis of $5.60 per pound in drums, 100-pound lots at the works, and $5.75 to $6.25 for smaller lots, same basis.

Chrome Colors—The demand for chrome green, chrome yellow, chrome orange and zinc chromate yellow primer continued to mount daily last week and was far outstripping output which was held down by the inadequacy of bichromate production. There was still no reflectionfl in chrome color prices of the recent markup of metallic lead costs, and the commensurate advance in lead oxides, although a rise in prices on chrome colors was still thought a possibility.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates — Paint and varnish makers continued to come into the market for sizable quantities of these driers, despite any difficulty they may have been meeting in obtaining other essential ingredients. Production was maintained at a level high enough to fill all requirements. Manufacturers of naphthenates were encountering no difficulty in getting supplies of naphthenic acid for their operations. Some of the customers were showing an inclination to hold down purchases to immediate needs, but on the whole business was done in good volume. There were no changes reported in prices.

Stearates — Both export and domestic demand held up satisfactorily during the period under review. Prices were well maintained following the advances of the previous week, which were a reflection of the increased quotations on stearic acid and the continuing upward trend in the market for fatty acid. Prices were being quoted by processors at approximately the following levels:—aluminum, precipitated, in cartons, 27½ cents in carload lots; barium, 34½ cents; calcium, 28½ cents; copper, 35½ cents; lead 34½ cents; lithium, 53½ cents; magnesium, 34½ cents, and zinc, 32½ cents.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate—The inadequacy of grain and molasses stocks for the production of normal fermentations continued to retard output of this material. Demand remained strong and far in excess of available offerings. Prices were unchanged and nominal at quoted figures.

Butyl Alcohol—Similar to the situation in butyl acetate, the shortage of grain and molasses resulted in a tightening of the supply situation of butyl alcohol. A heavy demand was reported by producers who were unable to fill all requests. Prices were held at former levels.

Dibutyl Phthalate—As previously reported, the two leading producers of this material have maintained their prices for the period, July 10-August 9, unchanged from the basis of 19 cents per pound in tankcars, 20 cents in drums for carload lots and 20½ cents in less carload lots. One producer is quoting at 20½ cents in tankcars, 21½ cents for drums in carlots and 22 cents for less carlots. This producer continued to base his price computation upon the average cost of butanol, as hitherto required by the OPA.

Dibutyl Sebacate—During the period July 10 to August 9 material is being sold at former price levels by the three leading manufacturers.

Naval Stores

Although the revival of price control machinery through the OPA extension temporarily halted the upsurge of prices in gum naval stores, it has not upset the market for these commodities to any great extent. The new legisation has placed gum naval stores under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, while subjecting wood naval stores to the regulation of the OPA. It is generally believed that the Department of Agriculture will not insist upon much, if any, cutback in the relatively high price levels attained by gum turpentine and gum rosin in the official markets of the South during the period when the OPA was nonexistant.

It seems probable, however, that the OPA may cut back the recent, rather sharp markups of the prices for steam-distilled wood turpentine and pine oil athough it is expected to allow the markups in prices of wood rosins to stand as new ceilings.

If price controls are reimposed upon gum turpentine, trade sources generally believe that the ceiling will be established, temporarily at least, at around 90 cents per gallon, f.o.b. Savannah, or at stills in the South, as it was understood that OPA had tentatively agreed to grant that level just before its control was suspended. This figure is 6½ cents above the June ceiling price but is 12½ cents below the $1.02½ level reached July 19 and continued in force for the first two days of last week.

Even a price of 90 cents, however, would not be satisfactory to the turpentine farmers and their factors who are believed to be unalterably opposed to any level short of $1 per gallon.

In making the somewhat curious division of authority over prices for gum naval stores and wood naval stores, the new price control measure has considered gum products agricultural commodities, which must be exempted from price controls when supplies are ample, but has omitted wood naval stores from such a classification. Thus, although gum turpentine and rosin will presumably be deemed sufficiently ample by September 1 to permit price decontrol at that time, under the farm commodities section of the new regulation, so that the producers would then be assured of adequate profits on their sales into domestic consumption and export trade, under the present quotas, the American suppliers of these products are generally opposed to the applications recently made to the government authorities for a removal of the export quota system. They realize that, with foreign demands for both turpentine and rosin constantly mounting and with foreign suppliers and consumers desirous of obtaining the bulk, if not all, of the American production, even at much higher prices than domestic consumers can afford, the domestic output would be stripped and a black market created in this country at exorbitant prices.

On the other hand, if wood naval stores, which have always had lower ceilings than gum products, are held under price controls while gum naval stores are freed from them, the resultant price differential would create a heavy demand for the wood products, especially if gum naval stores prices are allowed to advance sharply again in a free market. If wood naval stores supplies prove sufficient to cover consumers' requirements, however, prices of gum naval stores might be forced downward in order for them to compete with the price ceilings on the wood products.

Although it is expected that completion of several new wood naval stores plants, this Fall and Winter, will materially amplify the output of the wood products, the production of gum naval stores will taper off, as usual, with the advent of cold weather, so that the overall supply will not be sufficiently large to be affected by any cutbacks that the wood naval stores may suffer.

Savannah, July 26.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons	Barrels		
	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	$1.02½	...	69	88	514
Tuesday	1.02½	...	163	...	677
Wed'day.	1.02½	...	60	...	634
Thursday	1.02½	...	60	34	650
Friday	1.02½	...	69	123	596

Rosin—In trading operations on the

Savannah Naval Stores Exchange, the higher prices for gum rosin reached at the close of the third week of OPA's demise were continued during the first two days of last week. But on the third day, buyers refused to bid within 10 cents to 17 cents per 100 pounds for the medium grades and sales were made in G and H at $6.95 and in I, K, M and N at $7. The palest grades, WG and WW, however, continued to be held at $7.20 and $7.30. Although the flow of raw gum to processing plants in the South is now reaching a flush-rate volume and, although the stills are operating to capacity or nearly so, there is not much of an improvement in the immediately available supply of most grades of rosin. The processors are interested chiefly in recovering as much turpentine as possible, wherewith to meet the keen demand. Hence producers' stocks of rosin remain at lower than normal levels for this season of the year.

Imports of rosin into the United Kingdom during the first four months of this year are reported to have reached an aggregate of 374,614 hundredweight, compared with 374,614 hundredweight for the corresponding period last year. Hence they were two and a half times greater than those for the January-April, 1945 period.

Savannah, July 26.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.20	$6.20	$6.20	$6.20	$6.20
D	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
E	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90
F	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90
G	7.05	7.05	6.95	6.95	6.95
H	7.10	7.10	6.95	6.95	6.95
I	7.10	7.10	7.00	7.00	7.00
K	7.10	7.10	7.00	7.00	7.00
M	7.17	7.17	7.00	7.00	7.00
N	7.17	7.17	7.17	7.00	7.00
WG	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
WW	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
X	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
	Drums				
Sales	20	...	62	...	...
Receipts	...	447	197	135	107
Shipments	...	...	...	161	...
Stocks	7,104	7,551	7,748	7,722	7,829

Synthetic Resins

Most types of these materials remained in active call during the past week. The recent action of the Civilian Production Administration in withdrawing assistance to manufacturers needing plastic molding powder, plastic molding compounds and synthetic resins to support minimum economic rates of production, was sharply criticized last week by the house small business investigating committee.

There was no changes in resin prices during the period under review, although an advance in the quotations for phenolic resins would not have been unexpected.

Varnish Gums

Copal—No new developments from the Belgian Congo were reported last week. The wrangle with the Belgian government over the increase in the export tax on copal gum continued to block large purchases in the primary market. Gum that was bought, at 30 to 40 percent above the price under the defunct OPA, has not yet reached this country and importers had not as yet quoted a landed price.

Elemi—There was a small amount of this product in the local market last week. Prices remained on the previous basis.

Kauri—Demand remained active at unchanged price.

Shellac—When President Truman signed the OPA extension bill, trading in shellac on this market came virtually to a standstill. Although the realistic prices that had come into effect since June 30 when the old OPA died had been based on the only sound method of conducting shellac sales—on the basis of replacement costs—no local importer was disposed to accept new business until the position of shellac under the OPA extension bill shall have been determined. For that reason, any and all quotations may be considered to be nominal for the time being.

Calcutta reacted to the news of the reinstatement of price control in the United States by developing further unsettlement and uncertainty. The recent price declines left levels that last week were subject to erratic if not irrational behavior. Until the position of New York importers under the new price control legislation is determined, orders from America to Calcutta are likely to remain almost nil.

The general attitude of the local shellac trade last week was to stand aloof from new commitments pending clarification of the general price situation and the specific position of shellac under the revived administrations of OPA.

Glues and Binders

Casein—The market for this product was in an unsettled state last week following the mark-up in prices the week previous. There were no further price advances in either the domestic or imported materials. Production was maintained at a level satisfactory to consuming interests and deliveries were moving steadily.

Glues—Shortage of raw materials continued to plague producers of hide and bone glues last week. All prices were firm. Production, shipment and stocks, in pounds, of hide and bone glues in May, compared with the previous month was as follows:

	1946	
	May	April
Production		
Glue, total	10,840,163	11,883,178
Bone glue, total	5,641,929	5,923,965
Green bone	4,186,230	4,275,215
Extracted bone	1,455,699	1,648,750
Hide glue, total	5,198,234	5,959,213
Low grade	2,057,941	2,133,497
Medium grade	1,545,779	1,758,071
High grade	913,819	1,307,974
Extra high grade	681,295	759,671
Shipments		
Glue, total	11,904,216	12,751,767
Bone glue, total	6,131,870	6,626,521
Green bone	4,687,943	4,892,837
Extracted bone	1,443,927	1,733,684
Hide glue, total	5,772,346	5,925,246
Low grade	2,304,068	2,090,349
Medium grade	1,757,083	1,853,017
High grade	1,142,501	1,239,703
Extra high grade	568,694	742,177
Stocks (End of Month)		
Glue, total	9,641,059	10,478,006
Bone glue, total	3,852,033	4,163,752
Green bone	1,877,109	2,190,881
Extracted bone	1,974,924	1,972,871
Hide glue	5,789,026	6,314,254
Low grade	3,108,873	3,375,140
Medium grade	1,230,612	1,306,397
High grade	830,923	1,104,811
Extra high grade	618,618	527,897

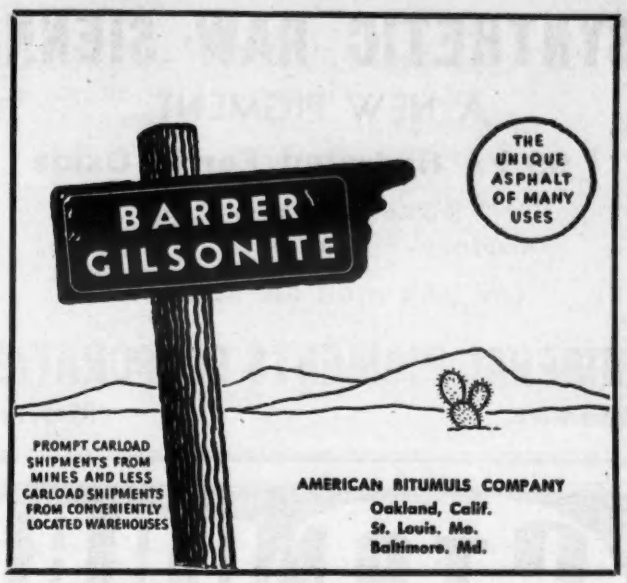
Plastics, Synthetic Resins Shipments: May

The following statistics represent the shipments and consumption of plastics and synthetic resins as reported by seventy-seven manufacturing companies and company departments. Data for synthetic resins for protective coatings are not included.

Shipments, for the purpose of this report include data for plastics and resins which are manufactured by the reporting companies or company division and shipped to outside users. Consumption refers to the quantities of plastics and resins which are manufactured and used by the reporting companies or company divisions.

	Shipments and consumption Pounds	
	May, 1946	April, 1946
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics[1]—		
Sheets—		
Continuous (under .003 gauge)	627,583	696,486
Continuous (.003 gauge and upward)	591,277	664,833
All other sheets, rods and tubes	424,612	r499,240
Molding and extrusion materials	7,251,398	7,181,193
Nitrocellulose plastics[1]—		
Sheets	907,550	1,048,108
Rods and tubes	624,857	665,853
Phenolic and other tar acids resins—		
Laminating (dry basis)	1,809,303	2,404,966
Adhesives (dry basis)	1,317,144	1,258,188
Molding materials[1]	13,453,292	12,483,690
All other (dry basis)[2]	5,437,693	5,314,081
Urea and melamic resins—		
Adhesives (dry basis)	3,477,628	3,314,027
Textile and paper treating (dry basis)	890,270	1,012,742
All other (dry basis)[2]	262,132	186,583
Polystyrene[1]	5,159,798	4,950,626
Vinyl resins—		
Sheeting and film[1]	2,375,298	2,243,370
Textile and paper coating resins (resin content)	1,397,337	1,436,258
Molding and extrusion materials (resin content)	4,665,924	5,265,325
Adhesives (resin content)[3]	r2,187,521	r1,804,105
All other (resin content)[3]		
Miscellaneous plastics and resins—		
Molding and extrusion materials[1,5]	5,537,499	5,489,045
All other (dry basis)[2,6]	2,837,187	r3,061,520

r Revised.
[1] Includes fillers, plasticizers and extenders.
[2] Excludes data for protective coating resins.
[3] Cannot be shown separately without disclosing operations of individual establishments.
[4] Proportion of estimate, 2.8 percent.
[5] Includes data for ethyl cellulose, urea and melamine acrylic acid and miscellaneous molding and extrusion materials.
[6] Includes data for petroleum resins, acrylic acid, ester resins, mixtures and miscellaneous synthetic materials.



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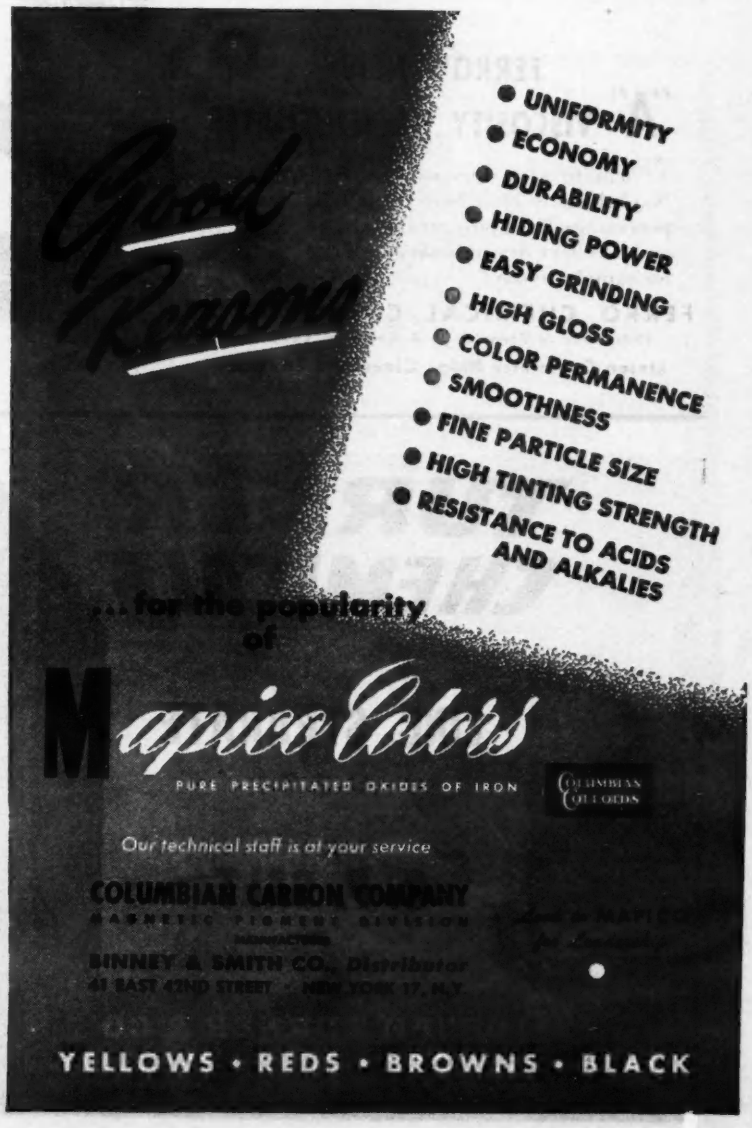

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Honored in Britain

Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello, vice-president and director of research of the Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected an honorary member of the Oil and Colour Chemists Association of Great Britain in recognition of his distinguished services in promotion and effectuating of the alliance of the association and the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production clubs.

Gouverneur Talc Map Now Available

A geologic map of the Gouverneur talc district, largest and most productive talc district in North America, has been published by the Geological Survey. The map, titled the "Gouverneur talc district," was prepared by geologist A. E. J. Engel, of the U. S. Geological Survey and is being released as preliminary map 3-206, Strategic Minerals Investigations series. Copies may be obtained by persons directly interested in the area upon application to the Director, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Reynolds Metal Names Southern Representative

Reynolds Metal Company, Richmond, Va., has named George E. Missbach, Atlanta, Ga., sales representative for their pigment division for the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and the upper half of Mississippi. In this capacity he will sell aluminum powder and pastes.

H.V. Walkers Offers Burn-Proof Lacquer

The H. V. Walker Company, paint manufacturer Elizabeth, N. J., has developed a clear, quick-drying lacquer with high adhesion strength for use on glassware. Originally compounded for use on Christmas tree ornaments, the lacquer has the added factor of being burn-proof.

Gypsum Output Up

Crude gypsum mined in the United States for the first quarter of 1946 totaled 1,143.238 tons, against 848,323 pounds in 1945; imported, 42,721 pounds in 1946 against 7,408 pounds in 1945. Calcined gypsum produced for the first quarter of 1946 was 828,731 pounds, compared with 539,848 pounds in 1945.

Plastic Materials

—Continued from page 5

whether the item represented more than a bottleneck, the small business committee explained. It added:—

Now, CPA says in effect that the supply of these plastic materials is too short to give small plants even this minimum protection. However, instead of taking steps to distribute this scarce material equitably in accordance with its responsibility, CPA adopts a hands-off policy.

In this and other CPA actions, the whole principle of distributing scarce materials under the Second War Powers Act (which congress recently extended for a year) seems to be working in reverse. When an item is not too tight, the agency apparently thinks it is all right to give a small plant minimum assistance. When the supply starts to tighten up, however, assistance to small plants is then withdrawn.

American Welding Society, New York, has published a 1946 edition of the Standard Code for arc and gas welding in building construction.

G.E. Has New Method For Processing Plastics

A new method of processing a plastics material to afford a protective means for a host of industrial products has been announced by the plastics division of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

Possessing good electrical, physical and chemical properties, the material is said to be tough, durable and resilient as well as water, acid and alkali resistant. It has good wet strength and will not split while it is being applied or during prolonged storage. The method of processing and its ease of application already has made it suitable for a wide range of products and offers unlimited possibilities for many other fields.

U.S. Gypsum to Build

The United States Gypsum Company, New York, has taken possession of a forty-acre tract of land which it purchased in Clark Township, Union County, N. J., where it will construct a new plant.

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Literature and Prices Furnished Upon Request.

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Pigments, Acids, Fats German Methods Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

German developments in chemistry, including detergents, pigments, acids and insecticides, will be studied in Germany by four American experts, the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, has announced.

Dr. Herbert S. Coith, Wyoming, Ohio, who left for Germany on June 25, will study new synthetic detergents and emulsifying agents, as well as the production of fatty acids, fatty alcohols, synthetic glycerine, and fats. He is associated chemical director for Proctor & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio.

Dr. Victor L. King, Bound Brook, Ohio, will study new synthetic deter- N. J., will investigate the German pigment industry, with particular reference to organic pigments, inorganic rust-resistant pigments, chrome yellow and related compounds. Dr. King is technical director of the Calco Division, American Cyanamid Company, New York.

A. Stanley Fromholz, Darien, Conn., will investigate German direct-process production of hydrocyanic and hydrochloric acid, and developments in cyanhydrins, acrylates, nitriles, and inorganic cyanides. He is director of chemical engineering and pilot plant work at the Stamford Research Laboratories, American Syanamid Company, Stamford, Conn.

Dr. Jack T. Thurston, Riverside, Conn., director of chemical research at the same plant, will analyze German insecticides, organic chemical products, and adhesives.

Through arrangement with the Chemicals Unit of the Technical Industrial Intelligence Division, OTS, the investigators' expenses are being paid by their companies. Their reports will be released to the public through OTS.

Phoenix Paint Club Joins National Group

The Phoenix Paint Club, organized in 1928 by the Phoenix Paint Merchants, Phoenix, Ariz., has changed its name to the Phoenix Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and has been accepted into affiliation with the national association. Officers of the Phoenix organization are V. F. Mueller, Deer-O Paint & Chemical Ltd., president; Milton Poppett, W. P. Fuller Company, vice-president,and S. H. Scheumack, secretary-treasurer.

Cleveland

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual meeting, golf tournament and clam bake at the Pine Ridge club on September 26.

Detroit

The Detroit Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Associates plans two more golf outings this summer. The first will be held at the Birmingham Country Club on August 30 and the second at the Grosse Isle Golf and Country Club on September 17.

A.G. Schumann Marks 50th Year With Hilo

A. G. Schumann, vice-president of the Hilo Varnish Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., was honored recently at a luncheon tendered him by the company's board of directors and executives, in recognition of his fiftieth year of service with the company.

Trade Briefs

Wornow Process Paint Company, Los Angeles(will build a one-story in that city at a cost of $15,000.

Pacific Paint & Varnish Company, Berkeley, Cal., will build a three-story resin and varnish factory in that city.

Bland Charmas, Inc., plastic fabricator, New York, has appointed as director of research Arthur J. Frankel, formerly with the Irving Varnish & Insulating Company.

William M. Howard, formerly assistant manager of the St. Louis branch for the Diamond Match Company has been named assistant manager of the New York sales division.

Lead-Coated Steel Rust Control Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

Atmospheric corrision of lead coatings on steel is slowed down if the lead-coated steel is cold rolled, according to a report on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

The report presents the results of wartime research on lead coating of steel by electrodeposition and other methods. The work was done by the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, under contract with the War Production Board.

Electrographic and humidity tests revealed that cold reduction of lead-coated steel causes the coating to have fewer and smaller pinholes, which are focal points for rust spots upon exposure. Cold reduction was accomplished by cold rolling the steel to an elongation of 1.5 to 2.0 percent.

Other research results include the following:—

Light electro and hot-dipped coatings (less than 0.00025 inch) afford very short-lived protection to steel exposed to the atmosphere.

Thin coatings show more pinholes than thick coatings.

In industrial, semi-industrial, and seacoast atmospheres, a copper undercoat retards the initial appearance of rust spots in lighter coatings. However, in the rural atmosphere at State College, Pa., the copper undercoat appeared to be detrimental.

Commercial hot-dipped or electro zinc coatings on terne plate give more protection against atmospheric corrosion than electro or hot-dipped lead coatings (0.00025 inch or less in thickness).

Inexpensive supplementary coatings of certain waxes are very effective in retarding corrosion in salt spray, humidity, and atmospheric corrosion tests.

The report (PB-18829; photostat, $2; microfilm, 50 cents; 20 pages) contains fourteen pages of photographs and six tables. Two earlier reports on the same project also are on sale.

PB-18827 (photostat, $2; microfilm, 50 cents; 24 pages) discusses atmospheric corrosion tests showing that at least 0.0005 inch of electroplated lead is probably required on steel to give it a reasonably long life. The report also discusses the value of an undercoat of copper.

PB-18828 (photostat, $3; microfilm, 50 cents; 29 pages) describes the procedure used for atmosphere exposure tests of 600 lead-coated panels four by six inches in size, and gives the test results. Several photographs are included.

Orders for the reports should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Beacon Co. Offers New Zinc Stearate

The Beacon Company, manufacturer of chemical products, Boston, has developed a new product which is a zinc stearate dispersed in water with the aid of a wetting agent, and which the company claims will volatize at or below the temperature of boiling water.

Sun Chemical Names Persons Printing Ink Division Head

Ralph C. Persons has been named general manager of the George H. Morrill General Printing Ink division of the Sun Chemical Corporation, New York. He succeeds Arthur S. Thompson, who resigned on July 15 and is on leave of absence. On his return, Mr. Thompson will be associated with the company in another capacity.

Mr. Persons has been with the Sun organization since 1944 and has served as sales manager of the Morrill division and general manager of the Eagle Printing Ink division.

Goodyear Offers New Type Pliofilm

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has developed a new type of pliofilm which resists brittleness at temperatures as low as 20 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. The company also claims the new plastic is impervious to grease and oils in addition to being moisture-proof and transparent.

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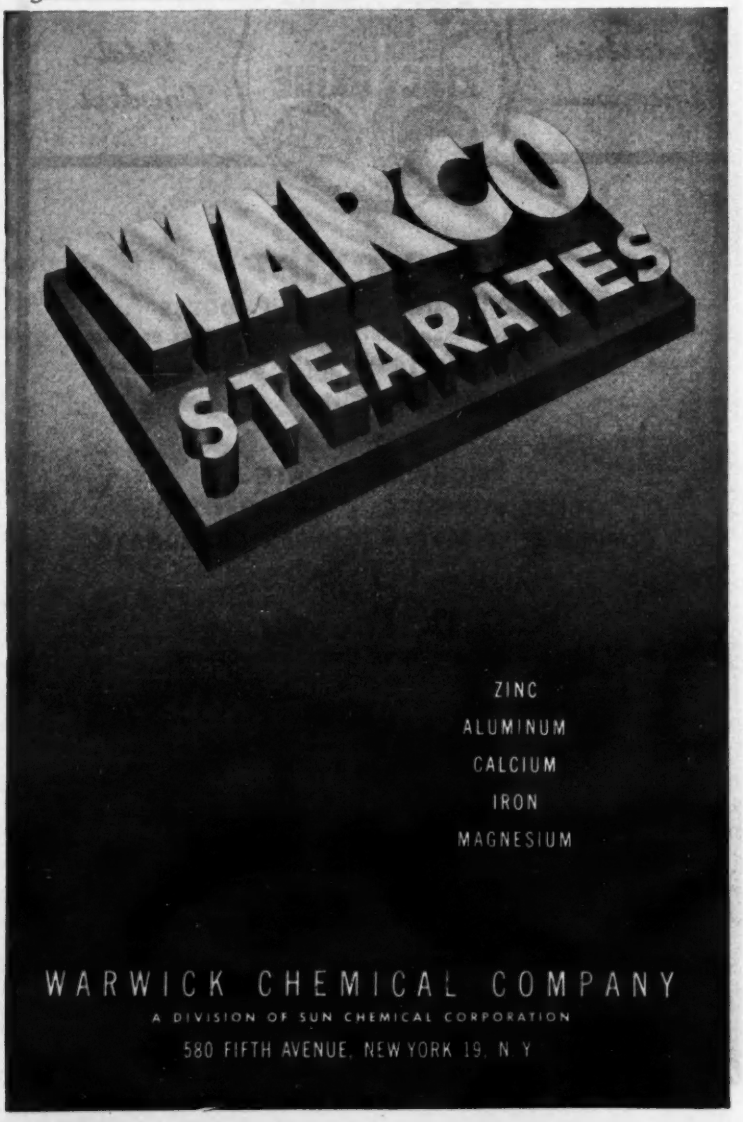

Industrial Applications

—Continued from page 7

N-Betamorpholin Ethylphthalate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (US. 2249518)) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) for cellulose acetate.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose acetate as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2239518) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal Fabrication—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as coatings for protecting and decorating various kinds of goods.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate.

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating products made of paper or pulp.

Photographic — Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in making films from cellulose acetate.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in making laminated fiber articles, molded articles, plastics from cellulose acetate.

Resins—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2249518) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork; plastic compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

Propionic Acid Isobutylester

Chemical—Dispersing agent (Ger. 626880) in making emulsions of various chemicals and textile lubricants in emulsified form.

Cosmetic—Dispersing agent (Ger. 626880) in making emulsified cosmetics.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Claimed (Ger. 626880) as powerful emulsifier for fats, oils, waxes.

Dispersing agent (Ger. 626880) in making emulsified boring, emulsified drilling, sulphonated, and wire-drawings oils, fat-splitting preparations, fatty acids, greasing and lubricating compositions, and preparations of natural or synthetic waxes; emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils.

Leather—Dispersing agent (Ger. 626880) in making emulsified fatliquoring baths, finishing, hide-softening, soaking, and waterproofing compositions.

Miscellaneous — Dispersing agent (Ger. 626880) in making emulsified automobile and furniture polishes, greasing and waterproofing compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Dispersing agent (Ger. 626880) in making waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

Paper—Dispersing agent (Ger. 626880) in making emulsified compositions for sizing paper and pulp articles, proofing paper and pulp compositions and paperboard, waxing compositions.

Petroleum—Dispersing agent (Ger. 626880) in making emulsified mineral oils, kerosene and naphtha emulsions, emulsified soluble greases and solubilized oils and distillates, various textile oils in emulsified form, such as rayon oils.

Soap—Dispersing agent (Ger. 626880) in making emulsified detergents, containing soaps, used for various purposes, hand-cleansing compositions, textile soaps.

Textile — Dispersing agent (Ger. 626880) in making emulsified coating, sizing, washing, waterproofing, waxing and wool-degreasing compositions; emulsified baths for degumming, boiling-off, and soaking silks; oiling emulsions for various textile purposes.

Tri(hydroxymethyl)nitromethane Tripropionate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in adhesive compositions containing cellulose esters.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) for cellulose esters.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose esters as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal Fabrication—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber.

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic — Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in making films from cellulose esters.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in making laminated fiber articles, molded articles, plastics from or containing cellulose esters or resins.

Resins—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) for resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositons, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128136) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or resins or rubber, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Trading of moderate volume was transacted in oils and fats last week, before the passage of the revised OPA act, then activity subsided, the trade preferring to await the interpretation of the new measure. Business in tallow and grease totaled sizable quantities at former prices, the bulk of which was credited to soapmakers. Sales were reported in crude coconut oil at the ceiling against oil allocations. Prices of cooking and salad oils and shortening advanced one half per cent per pound a week ago for bulk quantity. Crude corn oil were increased two cents per pound with quotations entirely nominal.

Department of Agriculture announced that through amendment 27 to WFO 42, which became effective July 1, United States Public Service hospitals will be included in the list of agencies exempt from restrictions covering purchases of fats and oils.

Buying prices have been established by the Argentine Government for flaxseed, rapeseed, sunflower seed, peanuts, and their products, and for cottonseed oil, cake, and meal, according to information received by the Department of Agriculture and made public July 22. Purchases are to be made by the Agricultural Production Regulating Board, and prices are f. o. b., bagged, on cars, Buenos Aires. All vegetable oils, with the exception of linseed oil, were higher than the United States ceiling price in New York on June 30. Buying prices were reported to the department as follows: Flaxseed $2.65 a bushel; rapeseed $94.52 a short ton; sunflower seed $75.62 a short ton; peanuts shelled $118.84 a short ton; linseed oil 13.3 cents a pound; rapeseed oil 14.2 cents a pound; sunflowerseed oil 16.3 cents a pound; peanut oil 15.5 cents a pound and cottonseed oil 15.9 cents a pound.

So far export prices have not been announced. This is the first time since government buying was initiated that rapeseed and peanuts have been included.

Cottonseed Oil

Although inquiry was active for immediate shipment, offerings were scarce and prices were nominal, generally quoted well above ceilings, but were reported withdrawn after the passage of the revised OPA act.

Reports from the cotton belt stated that the crop made favorable progress last week.

Memphis, July 25.—Cotton crop progressing favorably. Weather continued hot. No trading reported in cottonseed products either old or new crop.

Linseed Oil

Conditions in this market were without change last week, production of oil was moving against former contracts and prices were quoted nominally at the recent advance. Reports from the West stated that business was done at 21c. per pound in tankcars against the purchase of seed of more than $4 per bushel.

Minneapolis, July 25.—There was little or no linseed oil for sale and while local mills were operating between 40 and 45 percent of capacity there was no opportunity to add to the bookings already on hand. Buyers continued avid for new supplies, but crushers, faced with a lack of seed as well as potential OPA regulations assumed a very cautious selling attitude. Instructions on maturing contracts continued in good volume and shipments were being made on schedule. A price advance—which was mostly nominal—took place during the week with quotations on tankcars at 17.5c. per pound on zone 1, 18.3c. for cooperage lots and 19.3c. for warehouse lots.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	5,040,000	5,580,000
Since Sept. 1.....	280,470,000	232,370,000

Los Angeles, July 25.—Price of linseed oil advanced 1c. per pound this week. Oil was quoted at 17½c. per pound, tankcars. However, little trading was reported due to short supplies.

Flaxseed—Larger seed receipts has increased oil and meal production in the West.

Minneapolis, July 25.—Receipts of flaxseed in the Northwest market continued at a relatively high level from day to day, permitting better than expected production of linseed oil and meal on the part of local crushers. The fact that flax is now maturing under practically weed-free conditions, leads many to believe that the crop will be at least 20 percent higher than indicated in the government's July 1 report. Cash buyers were avid for flax supplies, paying $3.80 per bushel and scrambling over the receipts rolling to market. Statisticians figure that approximately 72 percent of the marketable flax crop had been shipped to June 30, which is far under the 60 percent usually marketed. Explanation is that producers are still holding back seed in hopes of higher prices.

	Receipts 1945-46		Shipments 1944-45	
This week	112,500	76,500	34,500	10,500
Since Sept. 1	20,790,400	10,596,500	4,493,100	2,137,200

Buenos Aires, July 24.—There were no shipments of flaxseed reported during the past week. The price for export has not been announced. The Argentine government purchase price is $2.65 per bushel, bags, f.o.b. Buenos Aires. Visible supply was reported unchanged at 3,150,000 bushels.

Hull, July 24.—Flaxseed, Bombay, £46½ nominal, July; Calcutta, £27 nominal, July; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated — Prices were quoted nominally higher, at 4 cents per pound for all grades. Crushers were not offering as production was sold up. Demand was exceedingly heavy with resale oil unavailable.

Coconut — Trading was moderate against allocations for crude coconut oil and sales were reported at the ceiling—3⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast mills. Copra also sold at the ceiling—$109.50 f.o.b. Pacific coast which enabled crushers to dispose of the oil at the ceiling.

Restoration of the copra production in the Netherlands Indies will be carried out by the Netherlands Indies Government Copra Administration. The program calls for the exports of 60,000 metric tons to Holland in 1946. Since the end of the war only 10,000 tons were shipped to that country and 20,000 tons, it was reported were awaiting shipment.

Corn—Prices of crude oil were increased 2c. per pound, but the market was entirely nominal at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, Chicago.

Oiticica — Tight supply conditions continued to restrict business. Arrivals of oil were delivered against old contracts and spot stocks were unavailable. Demand continued urgent for all positions. Offerings for shipment were reported scarce. Imports last week totaled 250 barrels at New York and were consigned on prior contracts.

Olive—Inquiry for resale Syrian edible oil subsided last week and the prices were quoted nominal at $9 to $9.25 per gallon, duty paid, for spot delivery. Edible olive oil has again been placed under import restrictions under amendment 12 to WFO 63, effective July 23, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture. The oil now being imported in exchange for refined soybean oil, which is under international food allocation, is badly needed in this country and import controls are considered necessary to prevent its re-export, the department added.

Arrivals of edible oil totaled only 318 barrels at New York last week on the steamer Castillo Bellver from Seville.

Peanut—Scattered tanks traded last week in Alabama at 13c.—the OPA ceiling. Some processors feel any ad-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, ref., 2c. per lb.
yellow, Nos. 1 and 2, 5c. per lb.
Castor oil, dehyd., 4c. per lb.
Corn oil, 2c. per lb.
Oleo oil, 1¼c. per lb.
Spermaceti wax, 2c per lb.

Prices Reduced

Candelilla wax, 2c. per lb.
Montan wax, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
218.4	216.4	193.4	193.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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vance will ultimately have to be refunded to CCC. All trades, however, are usually tied in with shortening and cooking oil to enable the recipient to sell at the prevailing market at time of arrival. There will not be any additional new crop trading until the OPA situation is clarified. Growing conditions continued generally favorable over peanut producing sections. Southeastern growers are anticipating good production especially from fields where the seed were treated before planting and field dusting was practiced.

Visible supply of all peanuts, 455,000,000 pounds, exceeds the former June 30 high record of 1944 by 15,000,000 pounds, Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. This includes 103,000,000 pounds of farmers' stock peanuts (a near record low for this date) and 352,000,000 pounds of equivalent farmers' stock peanuts, computed from supplies of 210,000,000 pounds of shelled goods and 25,000,000 pounds of cleaned peanuts. Supplies of both shelled goods and cleaned are far above holdings on any June 30 of record. The present supply of all peanuts is about 20 percent above holdings a year ago.

Tung — This market was quiet, though consuming inquiry was active for nearby and forward delivery. Oil on the spot was unavailable. Limited quantities were offered for September delivery at ceilings.

Los Angeles, July 25.—Most grades of crude and refined vegetable oils are moving very slowly due to lack of offerings. Prices, for the time being, remain unchanged and nominal.

Chicago, July 25.—Quiet market conditions continue to prevail in vegetable oils. Prices were nominal. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, crude, mills, 14¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound, drums, carlots; 17½c. to 17¾c, drums, less than carlots. Peanut oil, crude, Southeast, 13c. Soybean oil, crude, Decatur, 11¾c.; refined, unbleached, undeodorized, 12.59c.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Business was fairly active last week and soapmakers purchased sizable quantities at former quotations. Inquiry continued keen and bids were in the market for additional supplies. House grease was firm at 12½c., yellow 12⅝c. and white A, 12¾c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. works.

Lard — Market was firm under a steady demand. Trading was reported light owing to the scarcity of offerings. Quotations were more or less nominal.

Tallow—Soapmakers purchased good sized quantities at current levels last week and were reported bidding for additional quantities. Extra sold at 12⅞c. per pound and special at 12¾c. per pound, loose, works.

Animal Oils

Degras—Trading was moderate and mainly for immediate requirements. Withdrawals against orders were reported in good request. Market was steady and unchanged.

Grease Oil—Market was firm at the recent advances. Supplies were not liberal and closely held. Inquiry was fairly active.

Neatsfoot Oil — Supplies were reported low and quotations were more or less nominal. Pure stock was increased to 22c. per pound, for small lots, New York delivery.

Oleo — Prices were advanced to 21¼c. per pound, carlots, Chicago and 23¼c. for smaller quantities. Business was restricted as supplies were light.

Fish Oils

Menhaden — Buying interest subsided after the passage of the revised OPA bill. Offerings were scarce and the market was entirely nominal.

Baltimore, July 24.—Menhaden fishing in the Chesapeake Bay and off the Virginia capes was designated as fair last week, though the more northern areas, Lewes, Del., Wildwood, N. J., and the Long Island Sound, are doing perhaps not quite as well as the area southward. However, the record catches realized earlier in the month seem to be over for the time being. Production of oil continues satisfactory, with bids for crude oil reported at 11c. f.o.b. works, loose. At this time the oil situation is to be regarded as in excellent shape, with the producers in a position to maintain their attitude.

Sardine — Trading was reported quiet. Buying interest slackened after the passage of the revised OPA bill. Last sales reported ten days ago were made at 13.3c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. works, Pacific coast, for future delivery.

Los Angeles, July 24.—It was reported that some crude oil was offered at 13.3c. per pound, bulk, works for future delivery. Inquiry excellent, supplies short.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil — Higher production costs and an active demand continued to keep the market in a strong position. Production was sold up and was absorbed against former contracts.

Stearic Acid — Consuming inquiry was active, with business limited to regular users. Prices were firm at the recent advance.

Chicago, July 25.—Continued interest in the fatty acids market is apparent. Current values are holding strong, but nominal with offerings small. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, double distilled, Chicago, 13c. per pound, tankcar; 13¾c., drums, carlots; 14¼c., drums, less than carlots; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; 18½c. to 19c., drums, carlots; 19c. to 19½c., drums, less than carlots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, delivered, 13¾c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; boiled down soap stock, 5⅞c. to 6c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 4c.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Scattered lots of meal were offered at prices ranging from $97 to $100 per ton, f.o.b. mills. Reports from the South stated that trading was quiet and the feedstuffs and fertilizer trades were backing away from these levels.

Linseed Meal—With production sold up, offerings were scarce. Last sales of 34 percent protein heard in the East were made at $85 per ton, f.o.b. mills, with business reported at $90 per ton, f.o.b. Minneapolis, last week.

Minneapolis, July 25.—Demand for meal continued brisk despite the fact other feedstuffs eased off and started to decline as supplies of feed oats and other feed grains became more plentiful. Demand for protein feeds of all kinds continued brisk and linseed meal quoted at $85.00 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	5,360,000	4,260,000
Since Sept. 1.....	286,802,000	235,870,000

Peanut Meal—Scattered cars 45 percent selling at $100 f.o.b. Alabama mills. Buyers not anxious at this price and only taking what is absolutely necessary to maintain production schedule.

Waxes

Beeswax—Business was light and spotty last week, though the market was steady, reflecting the firmness in crude for shipment.

Candelilla — Offerings of the spot were more liberal and quotations were slightly easier. Crude was quoted at 78c. to 80c. per pound and refined at 80c. to 82c. per pound on the spot, depending upon quantity.

Carnauba—An urgent demand for prompt and forward shipment from Brazil, resulted in price advances. Trading was fairly active and offerings of North country No. 3 were boosted up to $1.72 per pound for prompt and at $1.65 to $1.68 per pound, f.o.b. Brazil for future shipment. Refined was advanced 1c. to 2c. per pound and yellow No. 1 and No. 2 were advanced 5c. per pound on the spot. Other grades were unchanged, but strong.

The following figures indicate that supplies of old crop carnauba wax are limited at Parnahyba.

	kilos
Exports from September to December, 1945	875,191
Exports from January to June, 1946	3,249,663
Total exports of 1945-1946 crop	4,124,854

As to the new crop, it is estimated that about one-half that quantity has already been sold for shipment from September, 1946 to February, 1947.

Montan—Resale material was offered more freely, with demand confined to small quantities. Prices ranged from 55c. to 60c. per pound on the spot according to quantity and seller.

Ouricury — Demand was reported light. Market was fairly steady at former quotations. 4

Armour's Financial Revamping Delayed

Armour & Co., Chicago, has "temporarily delayed" its plans for reconstituting the financial structure of the company. The concern originally announced its recapitalization plan on June 2, and stockholders voted their approval on July 17.

George A. Eastwood, president, said last week that further action under the recapitalization plan of the company will be delayed until such time as market conditions become more favorable.

The plan calls for retirement of the company's $6 prior preferred and 7 percent preferred stocks, and issuance of new first preference stock, second preference stock, and additional common shares.

Robert Gair Company, container manufacturer, New York, has elected Ernest Rossiter as a director, succeeding Edward K. Bachman. Mr. Rossiter is president of the Southern Paperboard Corporation.

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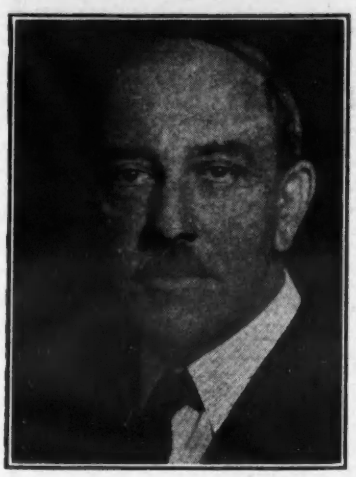

Louis Theis, new president of J. L. Hopkins & Co., New York, became associated with the business of the late Jesse Hopkins in February, 1898, when he was seventeen years old. It was his first regular job. At the time of Mr. Hopkins' death, Mr. Theis was vice-president of the company.

Surplus Chemicals Offered by U. S. Agency

The Department of Agriculture is offering for sale the following surplus property.

Turpentine, sulphate wood, 2,960 gallons, 848th Syracuse AAF Specialized Depot, State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, New York, SC-S 391, announcement SC-97, priority announcement No. 231.

Pine pitch, 83,244 pounds, Supply Officer in Company, Naval Supply Depot, Clearfield, Utah, SC-S 377, announcement SC-95, priority announcement No. 232.

Vitamin B Complex Tablets, 2,125,980 tablets, Louisville Army Medical Depot, Louisville 1, Ky., SC-S 442, announcement SC-96, priority announcement No. 23.

Louisville Soy Products Formed by H.A. Miller

The Louisville Soy Products Company has been formed at Louisville by Harold A. Miller, as president, and eight other persons connected with grain and milling industries in Atlanta, Ga., and Huntington, W. Va., and has incorporated with capital stock of $400,000, and purchased the soy bean products division of the Midwest Industries, Inc., Louisville, which is housed in the plant of the former Kentucky Feed Company.

Soybean Assn to Hold

—Continued from page 3

ton, pathologist U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, Illinois.

"The Southern Regional Soybean Variety Program," Paul R. Henson, agronomist, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

"German Oilseed Processing," Dr. W. H. Goss, Industrial Analyst, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.

"Soy Flour; War Usage and Peace Prospects," A. E. Leger, executive secretary, Soy Flour Association, Chicago, Ill.

"Processor Plans to Improve Soybean Production," C. Kenneth Shuman, director of nutrition, Feed Mill Division, The Glidden Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

"Feeding the World With Soya," Dr. H. W. Miller, president, International Nutrition Laboratory, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Friday, August 30

Subjects to be discussed on Friday:—

"The Soybean in Our Industrial Economy," speaker to be announced.

"Soy Protein in Industry," speaker to be announced.

"World Trends in Major Oil Crops and Their Effect on Soybean Acreage in the United States," Peter L. Hansen, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"What Can We Do to Maintain and Expand the Soybean Industry?", speaker to be announced.

"Soybeans in the UNRRA Program," Donald S. Payne, Washington, D. C.

"Soybeans in the Years Ahead," E. G. Strand, Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"Soy Plastics and Fibres," speaker to be announced.

Inventories Depletion Reported by CPA

OPD Washington Bureau

A nationwide spot check on inventories of finished products, principally consumers' durable goods, held by approximately 200 firms, indicates that the inventories are about average or below normal, according to the compliance division of the Civilian Production Administration.

Inventories on the Pacific Coast of products other than those of the apparel and textile industry, decreased sharply since most raw materials and finished consumers' goods are shipped from other parts of the country. With the exception of a few large retail stores with buying offices in the East, all firms checked by CPA reported materials delivered were slowing down and inventories were being depleted.

Reduced inventories on the West Coast were reported in paper products and publishing, chemicals and allied products, wood products, leather products, heavy industrial equipment, non-ferrous metals, miscellaneous iron and steel products and sheet steel.

The recent spot check covered both producers and distributors and was conducted by compliance division investigators who were familiar with the individual companies.

Other areas in which the spot checks revealed low inventories held by manufacturers and distributors included the New York metropolitan area and Northern New Jersey, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis.

American Cyanamid Simplifies Structure

Effective July 31, the business of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, subsidiary of the American Cyanamid Company, will be consolidated with that of the parent company, and the subsidiary will be known as the Industrial Chemicals Division of American Cyanamid Company. The consolidation action is in line with the general plan for the simplification of the corporate structure of the Cyanamid organization.

A similar consolidation is planned with regard to the Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y., the cyanamid unit which produces pharmaceutical and biological products for human and veterinary uses.

The Industrial Chemicals Division will handle the sale of insecticides, gypsum products, prussiates, sodium phosphates, case hardeners, rubber accelerators, industrial explosives, nitrocellulose, phthalic anhydride and chemical specialties for the rubber, textile and leather industries.

Dillon Gets New Post In Fish Service

In line with the recent reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, Albert M. Day, director of the service, has announced the promotion of W. R. Dillon to become chief of the branch of administration, and Oscar H. Johnson to be chief of the branch management.

The new plan of operation provides for the concentration of service functions in four branches concerned with administration, research, commercial fisheries, and management of fish and game resources. This streamlining of the work of the Service by placing similar lines of activities under the same branch is designed to improve the agency's services to the public.

Mr. Dillon, who has been chief of the Division of Administration since 1935, has been with the service in various administrative capacities since 1914.

Mexico Controls Oilseeds

Oilbearing seeds, fruits, and pastes have been declared articles of prime necessity in Mexico by action of the Secretaria de Hacienda y Credito Publico under the general forests law. In applying paragraph III of section 19 of the tariff in the law, the official action declares that the price margin in transactions in such articles shall be 8 cents for each $10 or fraction, besides the customary 10 percent additional, over the cost of the operation.

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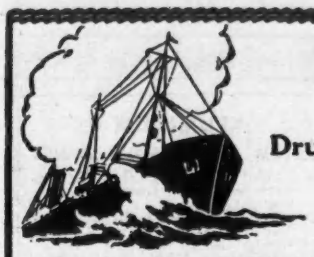

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2—Packomatic Wax Liners. Package Mch. Co.—Wax Wrapper for Cartons, Case Gluers & Sealers.
2—Package Mch. Co. Type AA Wrappers.
1—R. A. Jones Cartoning Machine.
2—Knapp & Burt Can Casers.

PRESSES

3—Hydraulic Presses, 200 ton—30x60, steam heated platens—15" ram, 9" daylt.
3—Tergelson Toggle Presses, 7"x13" steam platens.
1—Bethlehem 42x34 Hydraulic Press, 500 ton, with pump.
1—Southwark 500 ton Curb Press, 40" bed, 18" ram.
1—Bethlehem 2,000 ton Hydraulic Press, 8 heated plates, 5'6"x8'9".
1—Wood 7,500 ton Hydraulic Press, 54" cylinder, 30" stroke, daylight 54".

PULPERS

2—Chisholm Ryder American Utensil Model B Stainless Juice Extractors.
2—Langsenkamp Model B Juice Extractors, Nickel or Stainless.
3—Lauksenkamp Bronze Model A Juice Extractors.
1—Sprague Lowe Conical Pulper.

PUMPS (Vacuum)

1—Devine 4"x6" with 5 H.P. motor.
1—Stokes Dry Vac. Pump, 8x8x7.
1—Guild & Garrison Wet Vac. Pump, 9x8x8.
1—Kinney H1 Vac. Pump, 18x14.
1—Worthington Duplex Dry Vac. Pump, 12x12x12.
1—American Marsh Wet Vac. Pump, 14x20.

PUMPS (Rotary, Centrifugal, Gear, Steam, etc. Send us your inquiry.)

SIFTERS

8—Rotex & Ro-Ball Sifters from 20"x40" to 40"x84—single and multiple separations.
3—Schutz-O'Neill, Robinson & Combs Gyratory Sifters.

STILLS

12—Vacuum Stills in Copper, Steel, Aluminum—Jacketed—Coiled—all sizes.
1—Glass Lined 3,000 Gal.—Sectional Still.
3—Bubble Cap Stills (see Columns).
1—Copper Gin Still, 300 gal., 5' dia.
1—Buflovac Nitric Still, 80 Bbl. capacity—90"x108" with oil burner.
1—New Stainless Barnstead Still, No. SS 100.
9—Other Water Stills—gas or steam operated in all capacities.

TABLET MACHINES

75—Stokes & Colton, Single Punch and Rotary Tablet Presses for practically every requirement.

TANKS

Steel Storage Tanks—Vertical and Horizontal — always in stock. Stainless Steel Tanks, some with agitators—state specifications required.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Fitzpatrick Stainless Steel Comminuting Machine, Model D.
1—Renneburg 5 ton Screw Press with Dryer (Oil Burner), 50 H.P. motor and accessories.
1—Bartlett Snow Horizontal Digester, 6'x18' with ¾" steel shell.
1—Dopp 1,500 lb. Crutcher, 42"x40".
3—Crystallizers or Vacuum Drying Pans, 5' and 7'6" Dia., complete with accessories.
2—Allis-Chalmers Rotary Coolers, 8'x83', arranged for M.D.
2—Heavy Copper Tanks, Horizontal, 4'4"x12', dished heads.

LIST YOUR SURPLUS WITH FMC FOR QUICK ACTION

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 HUDSON ST., N. Y. 13, N. Y.
New Phone: WOrth 4-5900

Keep Prices DOWN— by Speeding Production UP!

• TO DO THIS—INDUSTRY NEEDS MORE AND MORE EQUIPMENT . . .

Send your list of Idle Equipment NOW to **"CONSOLIDATED"**

Special Items from Stock

ALUMINUM
VACUUM STILLS, KETTLES, TANKS

2—Closed Jack. agitated Kettles with coils; 1—1,200 gal., 1—900 gal.
1—1,200 gal. closed jack. Kettle or Vacuum Still.
2—Closed jack. agitated Kettles or Vacuum Stills.
1—250 gal. Copper jack. agit. closed Kettles or Vac. Stills.
1—350 gal. closed jack. agit. Kettle.
1—100 gal. open Tank.
28—250 GAL. NEW CLOSED HORIZONTAL STORAGE TANKS, OVAL SHAPED, APPROX. 46" AND 28" BY 61" LONG, 18" ROUND MANHOLE IN TOP, ¾" PLATE.

CRYSTALLIZERS VACUUM PAN DRYERS

4—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum Pan Dryers or Crystallizers—also two of atmospheric type, same size, also jacketed and agitated—300 gallons capacity—cast iron—jackets cast integral with shells.
7—Swenson-Walker Continuous Steel Jacketed Crystallizers, Mixers or Dryers, each made up of four 24"x26"x10' long sections with heavy spiral ribbon agitators. Each unit with worm gear speed reducer.

1—A. Colton No. 14 Fully Automatic Tube Filler, Closer and Clipping Machine.
58—Philadelphia GEAR REDUCERS.
37—Philadelphia Vertical Gear Reducers and motors, 2 HP.
1—Pneumatic Scale six head fully automatic Capping Machine.
5—World and Ermold semi-automatic Labeling Machines, MD.
3—W & P MIXERS, 150 gallon capacity, 100 gallon working capacity, size 15, style VI, type BB, equipped with sigma blades.
2—Stokes Hand Tube Fillers.
2—Colton Hand Tube Fillers.
4—Hand Closers and Crimpers.

JUST PURCHASED
Chemical Perfume Plant

2—200 gallon Copper steam jacketed Agitated Kettles.
4—100 gallon Copper steam jacketed Agitated Kettles.
1—275 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—250 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—60 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—50 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
2—25 gallon Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pan.
1—60 gallon Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pans.
1—J. H. Day Drug Mixer.
13—400 lb. All Copper Percolators.
8—200 lb. All Copper Percolators.
5—100 gallon Closed Copper Tanks.
Miscellaneous small copper tanks, crocks, stone percolators, stone filters, etc.
6—Day wall type agitators.

DRYERS

1—Devine VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 14 shelves, 40x43; also 10-SHELF DRYER, Complete.
2—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" high Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS complete.
1—32"x72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d.
2—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS; 5'x30', 6'x35'.
1—ROTARY KILN, 6'x60'.
6—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 1—Devine, 5'x30'; 3—Devine, 4'x25'; 1—Devine, 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells, 30"x12'.
1—6'x35' Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.
2—8'x50' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers.
1—4'x20' Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.
2—6'x28' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

Only a partial listing. Space does not permit listing all items. Send us your inquiries.

1—50 gal. STAINLESS STEEL VACUUM MIXER, J. H. Day Co. "Imperial" type, size 20, heavy duty, steam jacketed, double sigma blades, geared both ends, power tilting, enclosed silent chain drive from and incl. 25 HP 3-60-220 motor.

7—BAKER-PERKINS, size 15, style VI, class 88, steam jacketed sigma blade MIXERS, 150 gallons capacity, 100 gallons working capacity. Each equipped with Hydraulic Tilting devices. These mixers are new, unused.
2—Weeks McDonald straight line fully automatic LABELERS, motor driven.
1—Karl Kiefer No. 2 Visco FILLER, piston type, to fill 4 oz. to 32 oz., motor driven.
2—Rotary Cutters, Robinson and Howes, 24", 30" blades.
1—Dopp 500 gallon Jacketed KETTLE.
1—Colton No. 3 TUBE CLOSER and CLIP FASTENER.
1—J. H. Day auger FILLER, motor driven.
42—250 gallon STAINLESS STEEL TANKS.
16—Vertical AGITATORS, 3 HP. 3/60/220-440 volt, 225 RPM.
Approximately 1,000 feet of STEFFI BALL BEARING ROLLER CONVEYOR, from 17 to 32" widths.

MISCELLANEOUS

4—Raymond PULVERIZERS — 4-Roll High Side; Nos. 00, 0000, 45, 55 and 70.
7—Hardinge CONICAL MILLS: 8'x30", 6'x36", 3'x8", silex lined; 8'x36", 6'x22", 5'x22" and 3'x8", iron lined.
6—ATTRITION MILLS, Bauer and Robinson, 22", 24", 30", 36"—motor driven.
12—Vibrating SCREENS: four 3'x6' Sturtevant 2-deck all-enclosed; six 3'x5', 4'x5' 1-deck Tyler Hummers; Tyler Rotap; Abbe No. 2 Bluteregess.
1—Size 42" Vertical ROCK EMERY MILL, Shop No. 1108, Sturtevant Mill Co., Boston, with enclosed silent chain drive and 40 HP 3-60-440 motor.

WANTED— YOUR IDLE MACHINES
Help Create these JOBS. Send your list NOW to "CONSOLIDATED"

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY
FOR OVER A QUARTER CENTURY SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

WE BUY FROM SINGLE ITEMS TO COMPLETE PLANTS
"Every Machine in Your Plant is a Used Machine"

13-18 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.— TEL. BArclay 7-0600
Shops: 335 Doremus Ave., Newark, N. J. Cable Address: Equipment, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

50—Closed, Aluminum, Rubber-Lined Tanks, 461 gals. capacity.

1—High Chrome Iron Tank, 6'x30', ½" plate.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Storage Tank, 2,000 gals.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Tank, Stainless Steel Agitator, 1/3 HP Motor, 500 gals.
1—Stainless Steel Holding Tank, 6 Compartments, 1,200 gals.
1—Nickel Jacketed Kettle, 400 gals.
10—Steel Brick-Lined Digestors, 6'x20'.
10—Sharples Super-Pressurite Centrifuges, 3 HP Motors.
3—Buffalo Vacuum Dryers, 3'2"x4'8", 5'10"x10'.
1—Shriver Iron Closed Delivery Filter Press, 24"x24".
1—Shriver Rubber-Lined Closed Delivery Filter Press, 12"x12".

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J.
Est. 1886 UNionville 2-4900

MILLS

1—J. H. Day 16"x40" Three Roller Mill—Slow Speed.

1—Lehman 12"x30" Three Roller Mill—High Speed.

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N. J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

DESIRABLE

1—Kent 3 roll water cooled mill—12x30.
2—40" Tolhurst extractors.
1—125 gallon high pressure autoclave.
10—Portable agitators, slow and high speed, AC and DC.
6—Peerless-Day-Triumph dough mixers, 1½ to 6 barrel.

!! NEW !!
Stainless Steel Tanks & Kettles 30 to 250 gallon
Dry Powder Mixers—400-2,000 Lbs.

10—Copper-aluminum-stainless steel kettles.
2—Compression belts—6' and 11'.
10—New 6 spout siphon fillers.
2—Burt all round labelers for No. 2 and 2½ cans.
8—World-National-Ermold semi-automatic labelers.

CAPITALIZE ON YOUR SURPLUS
WE BUY SINGLE UNITS UP TO COMPLETE PLANTS—SEND FOR OUR LATEST BULLETIN.

Chemical & Process Machinery Corp.
146-8 Grand Street New York 13, N. Y.
Tel. WOrth 4-4133

SPECIALS!

3—Model 18H Mikro Pulverizers, 5 HP motors.
2—Knapp Automatic Can Labelers.
2—2,000 lb. Powder Mixers.
1—W. & P. 20 gal. Mixer, stainless steel lined with stainless steel blades.
17—Bucket Elevators, from 12' to 50' high, steel housing, motor driven.
1—Anderson No. 3 Moisture Expeller.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal, bottom discharge, belt driven.
1—Schneffer Poidometer, 20"x4'.
1—Pfaudler Nickel Lined Jacketed Kettle, 287 gal.
1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 18"x3½'.
2—6' Buflovak Vacuum Crystallizers, complete.

1—Battery of 2 Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, bottom discharge, motor driven, 15 HP motors.
2—Stokes "R" Single Punch Preforming Presses, 2½" dia.
10—Colton and Stokes Single Punch Preforming Presses, up to ¾".
1—FEINC 3'x2' Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
1—Readco 100-gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixer.
1—Schutz O'Neill 16" Ball Bearing, Style D Limited Mill.
1—Colton No. 2 Combination Tube Filler and Closer.
3—Abbe No. 00, 1 and 2 Bluteregg Sifters.
1—New Era 100 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, motor driven.
1—Filler Machine Co. 4 spout Filler.
1—Lab. Vallez Filter.
2—Zaremba All-Copper Evaporators, 500 sq. ft. each effect.
1—American 6' 2 Disc Rotary Continuous Filter.
6—Oliver 8' x 6' Rotary Hopper Dewaters. NEW.
1—Devine 4' x 15' Rotary Vacuum Dry'er.
1—6' x 27'6" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
2—American 16" x 40" 3 Roller Mills, water cooled, motor driven.
4—Stokes Rotary B Tablet Machines.
7—Stokes, Colton, Mulford Single Punch Tablet Machines, 3B, 3D and "R".
3—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3' x 5', 4' x 5'.
2—Hardinge Ball Mills, 2' x 3", 4½' x 24".
7—Pebble Mills, 75, 100 gal.
1—Hurrell Colloid Mill, motor driven, 20 h.p. motor.
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 42", 48", 5' and 6' dia.
5—1,200-lb. Brand New Powder Mixers.
6—Pfaudler Jktd. Agtd. Kettles, 100, 125, 200 gal.
2—60 and 125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettles.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal., some agitated.
8—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gal., some agitated.
4—W. & P. Mixers, 9, 20 gal.
1—Howes 24" x 12' Powder Mixer.
1—Williams No. 1 Hammer Mill.
1—Karl Kiefer Visco Piston Type Filler, motor driven.
5—World, Ermold Labelers.
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18", 12".
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42".
4—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges, open and Presurtite.
3—De Laval No. 300, 600, 700 Clarifiers.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended type, Bottom Discharge Centrifugal, solid basket, M.D.
5—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20", 48" x 40", 8' x 6'.
4—Atmos. Drum Dryers, 4' x 9', 5' x 6', 6' x 12', 28" x 60",
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30'.
1—Day 18" Pressure type ointment mill.
10—12" Belt Conveyors, 20 to 50' centers, built to specifications.
5—Rotary Dryers, 4' x 20' to 6' x 60'.

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

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Equipment Co.
225 WEST 34th STREET
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Warehouse—2401 3rd Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

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Equipment so diversified adaptable for broad variety of Chemical and Industrial Plants and processes.

MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, LAND, BUILDINGS, SUPPLIES

MAIN ITEMS

1—84" dia. all Copper RECTIFYING COLUMN.
15—All Copper RECTIFYING COLUMNS, 54", 48", 42", 40", 30" and 24" dia. Copper Tube Dephlegmators, Condensers, Calandrias, Preheaters, Still Pot, Instrument Controls, etc., for above column.

46—Steel Sheet surface CONDENSERS, each 150 1½"x7' copper tubes.
30—Miscellaneous Steel Storage TANKS, Vertical and Horizontal 200 to 22,000 gallon capacity. All clean on inside, used for alcohol.
18—All Bronze CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, with stellited shafts, direct motor driven. Sizes 2½x1 and 1½x1.
11—Miscellaneous STEAM PUMPS, from 20x14x16 to 4x4x5.
1—200 K.W. Allis Chalmers ENGINE GENERATOR SET, non-condensing, 3/60/480 volts.
1—750 KW NORDBERG CORLISS ENGINE GENERATOR SET, non-condensing, 3/60/480 volts.
4—6,000 gal. ARA steel TANK CARS.
1—No. 450 KELLY FILTER, iron leaves.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

COMPLETELY EQUIPPED SAW MILL

COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE PLANING MILL

2—10-ton hand Cranes, 45', 38' span; 1 Northern 4-ton, 3-motor, 40' span.

MACHINE SHOP—Lathes, Shaper, Planer, Milling Machines, Emery Grinders, Drill Presses, Pipe Machines. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: 10 TRANSFORMERS, 200, 10 K.V.A.

Large number of MOTORS, 1 HP to 150 HP, 3/60/440 and 2300 volts, induction and slip ring. Send for list.

Approx. 14 miles of standard gauge 56-lb. and 45-lb. RAIL.

Iron, Brass, Copper, Aluminum PIPE, FITTINGS, VALVES, 1" to 12", Copper Sheets, Tubes.

MISCELLANEOUS

60—Retort and Coolers, steel plate.
Complete Charcoal Iron BLAST FURNACE.
Air Compressors, Recording Instruments, Electrical Testing Instruments.
Miscellaneous: Large assortment of tools, wrenches, hammers, drills, torches, jacks, reamers, hoists, fans, valves, fittings, bolts, nails, railroad car supplies, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting.

ASK for your copy of PRINTED CIRCULAR listing everything in detail.

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Telephone: Newberry 16
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CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
Send Inquiries to Either Address

FOR SALE NOW!

1—STOKES Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer, 24"x48".
1—STOKES Rotary "D" Tablet Machine—M.D.
2—DEVINE No. 9 Vac. Shelf Dryers, 13 shelves, 40"x43".
1—BUFFALO FDY. 24"x20" Bronze Dry'er with Scraper Knife and Metal Housing.
1—W & P Jack Mixer, ½ gal., M.D.
1—DAY 30 gal. GIANT Jack Mixer.
1—ADAMS Copper Basket Extractor, 28" dia.
1—SHRIVER 18" C.I. Filter Press.
1—SHRIVER 12" C.I. Filter Press.
1—Tolhurst 48" Suspended Centrifuge—Bottom Discharge—DMD.
1—PFAUDLER Glass-Lined Jacketed Receiver, 100 gal.
1—PFAUDLER 500 gal. Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor.
1—ROSS MD Pony Mixer—8 gal. cap.
7—LEE Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 80 gal.
10—Aluminum Jacketed Kettles, 80 gal.

What have you for sale?

Send for Bulletin A-6

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
533 West Broadway New York 12, N.Y.
GRamercy 5-6680

FOR SALE

5—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—210 gallon Buhr Stone lined Pebble Mill
2—Practically new 750 gallon Porcelain lined Pebble Mills
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1918

Special Offerings for Immediate Delivery!

W. & P., Day Cincinnatus and Imperial Type Mixers; Hottman Paragon, Read, Single and Double Arm from 2 gallons to 300 gallons.
Elgin 24 spout Rotary Vacuum Filling Machine.
Gayco 8 ft. Air Separator.
Schutz O'Neill, Jay Bee, Williams, Gruendler, etc., Pulverizers.
J. H. Day and Kent, Three Roll, 12" x 30", 16" x 40" Mills, motor driven with motor.
Mullers or Chasers 2 ft. to 6 ft. sizes.
Ermold and World Semi-Automatic Labeling Machines.
U. S. Bottlers C-10 and A-8 Acme Fillers.
Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles with and without Agitators.
Read, and Century Vertical Mixers, M.D.
Johnson and Oliver Sweetland Filter Presses.
Copper Stills and Vacuum Pans.
Huhn Rotary Continuous Dryers.
Schutz O'Neill Rotex, and Allis-Chalmers Lowhead Sifters.
Package Machinery Co., Johnson, Miller, all types of Wrapping, Packaging and Cartoning Equipment. (Please submit Samples of your item with Your Inquiry.)

ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE. WRITE OR WIRE COLLECT FOR DETAILS AND PRICES. SEND FOR LATEST CIRCULAR!

Union Standard Equipment Co.
313-322 Lafayette Street
New York 12, N. Y.

Powell Offers Rodenticide

John Powell & Co., manufacturer of insecticides, New York, has introduced a new rodenticide, alphanaphthylthiourea, which the company claims is readily acceptable to rats in any standard rat bait formula or as a contact poison.

Winthrop Plant Closes

The Rensselaer, N. Y., plant of the Winthrop Chemical Company, New York, shut down today until August 12, so that 1,700 employees can take their annual vacation.

11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Purifiers, latest type, 2 H.P. Motor Driven.
2—Batteries (6 & 9) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

1—Chrystie 80'x45' Rot. Dryer.
3—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 8'x 10' and 5'x6'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Hardinge 3'x8" Conical Ball Mill.
1—Gayco 3' Centrif Air Separator, motor driven.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—W. & P. 9 gal Double Arm Mixer, 2 H.P. motor.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge, 2 H.P.
1—Hammer Mill, 7½ H.P.
1—Jeffrey No. 4 Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
1—Adamson 6" Extruder.
25—New stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gals.
2—6 spt. gravity Bottle Fillers.
New Water Stills, Gas and Elec.
4—Pony Mixers, 15 and 40 gals.
500-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" wide.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
4—Centrifugals, 20", 26" & 40".
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Press.
10—Closed Steel Vac. Kettles & Stills, up to 1,000 gals.
12—Vert. Jack. Agit. Kettles & Autoclaves to 1,500 gals.
2—250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, jacketed Copper Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
15—50 gal. Steel mixing Tanks.
1—Blystone 2,000 lb. horiz. Paddle-Type Steel Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 20 to 100 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Spiral Mixer.
2—4,000 gal. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Stokes No. 149B, 9"x9" Vac. Pump.
2—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
1—National Acme Model C10 stainless Steel Centrifuge.
2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18"x72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders up to 22".
1—Ross 16"x40", 2 Roll Mill.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18" to 7½"x30".
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 72 gals
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neal 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

APPROVED DEALER
WAR ASSETS CORP.

Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
425 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N.Y.
CANAL 6-2147

FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks—new—100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
9—New Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 30 and 40 gals. capacity; 2 100 gal.
Steam Jacketed Kettle, 9' dia. x 5' deep, with agitator (new).
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
New Elec. Immersion Heaters, stainless.
2—International Centrifuges, size 3, Type FS, Stainless Steel with Motors.
Shriver Filter, 24" open del., all iron.
1—18 spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
10—new Sharpless Oil Purifiers.
6—DeLaval Imo Pumps, 2" sue., 2" disch. (new).

SPECIAL

2—Locomotive Type Boilers, 100 H.P. (new) 275 & 300 W.P., complete with Stacks.

H. LOEB & SON
4643 LANCASTER AVENUE PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

AGENCIES OFFERED

Distributors or sales agents for Lamepon, nationally known unique basic organic surface-active agent combining the following properties: detergency, emulsification, wetting, dispersion, levelling, foaming, lime stability, rinsibility. Used in all textile processing, fur and leather processing, laundries, in soap and detergent powders, car washes, cosmetics, shampoos, bubble baths, insecticides, emulsions, etc. OPD 886.

AGENCIES WANTED

Distributor of chemical products is interested in representing American manufacturers of fatty alcohol and sulphated fatty alcohols for export to England and Continent. Party maintains London office and can direct Continental sales from London. OPD 894.

Established Cincinnati firm would be interested in representing producer of chemicals or other raw materials used in the soap and ink industries. We cover Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus and Louisville. OPD 889.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stainless steel tanks: 30 gallons, grate bottom, reinforced sides, bolted cover. Fitting holes in tank and cover. Three perforated plates inside. 5 gallon pressure vessels; easily removable lug cover. Fittings: top, sides, and bottom. Heavy gauge. Sanford Color & Chemical Co., 72 Michigan avenue, Paterson, N. J. La 3-0121.

For sale: slightly used four eyed closed delivery washing type 24 in. square aluminum filter press, with 18 plates and a set of stainless steel perforated screens all in perfect condition. OPD 883.

Ceramic Ware—Return bends and tourilles for HCL absorption. Miscellaneous ceramic pipes and valves. Consolidated Chemical Company, 411 South Street. Newark, New Jersey, Market 2-3166.

1 Kent 12 in. by 30 in. 3-steel roller mill, water cooled, equipped with non-splash water boxes, silent chain drive, oil tight case, 10 H. P. motor, A. C. 220 volt, 60 cycles, 3 phase, 1 day 40 gal. Pony-mixer motor and cans. OPD 895.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

New or used jacketed tanks, stainless steel or aluminum, capacity 750 to 1500 gallons. OPD 897.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Wide variety of liquid mixtures recovered at nominal cost for drum and tank car lots. We handle simple and difficultly-separable mixtures. We are also interested in purchase of all types of crude mixtures. Inquiries solicited. All replies treated in strictest confidence. OPD 831.

FACTORY OFFERED

For sale: paint and lacquer factory, Brooklyn, N. Y. 9000 square feet building space, 6 varnish fires, 2 driveways, 7000 square feet yard space, explosion proof lighting and equipment. Price $45,000 for land and building. Equipment and material dollar for dollar. OPD 898.

FACTORY WANTED

Desire to purchase paint factory of medium capacity in the Chicago area or within a 200 mile radius. R. C. Pierce, 10 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

MATERIALS WANTED

Off-grade or prime organic solvents such as acetates, alcohols, ketones, aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons. Also obsolete, contaminated or reclaimed lacquer thinners, solvent cleaners, reducers or allied solvent blends; in lots of 500 gallons or more. Describe fully stating shipping point and best price; or we will make offer. OPD 803.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 843.

Wanted in drum quantities: diethylene glycol, ethylene glycol, or mixed glycol. OPD 892.

PLANT OFFERED

For sale or lease: a chemical plant located in the metropolitan area, one-story fireproof building, 10,000 sq. ft. railroad siding. Equipment consists of stainless steel jacketed kettles, mixing tanks, condensation kettle, 45 000 gallon inside tank storage capacity, pumps, piping and other related units. Office, well equipped **laboratory and** machine shop. Inquiries solicited. Replies treated in strict confidence. OPD 893.

POSITIONS VACANT

Dye chemist—one experienced in indigo's, etc. OPD 852.

Paint and varnish chemist: Medium size, well-known and progressive Eastern manufacturer has a really good opportunity to offer for a man who has general all-around experience with shelf goods, varnishes and industrials. Excellent salary and bonus arrangement. Rest assured your replies will be held strictly confidential. Our employees know of this ad. OPD 861.

Manufacturer: has position open for salesman with technical background and experience in application of textile lubricants for processing rayon, silk, nylon, wool and worsted fabrics. Past experience selling these materials necessary. Good salary, traveling expenses, plus commission for individual having above qualifications. OPD 879.

Production man: paints, lacquers, etc. Prefer man with chemical education, but manufacturing experience a must. Real opportunity with established manufacturer. Give resume with salient facts. OPD 899.

Lacquer and synthetic chemist for well established company. Able to formulate and develop new products. Real future for experienced capable man. Write or phone. Standard Coating Company, 455 Broad Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J. Chickering 4-4330.

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemist-production manager: to make complete line of insecticides and household products, including self-polishing liquid and paste waxes, furniture polishes, disinfectants, etc. Also develop new items retailing from ten cents to $1.50, to be sold through grocer, drug, hardware, department, and variety stores. This is a good opportunity with a young company doing a national business, advertising nationally, and with an established national sales organization. Location, Birmingham, Alabama. Starting salary $300.00 per month with moving expenses paid. Will only consider man experienced in household products; not over 45 years old. Confidential. OPD 876.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemists, chemical engineers, pharmacists, biologists and pharmacologists, and for executives and production managers in the chemical and related industries, phone COrtland 7-9650 or write Chemical Department, Position Securing Bureau (Agency), 45 John street, New York.

Sales agent—knowledge of essential oils, cosmetic raw materials flavor, aromatics, fine chemicals, drugs. Seeks permanent substantial connection with reliable firm to cover Metropolitan Chicago and Middlewest. Age 43. Married. OPD 890.

Position or consulting work, by a chemist with long experience in the production and control of inorganic and organic chemical pigments. Familiar with every phase of manufacturing. Have the ability to get along well with associates and labor. Austin J. Farrey, 36 Spruce Street, Lockport, New York.

Junior sales work desired by chemist with eight years industrial plant experience. Prefer resin, adhesive and protective coating field. Travel anywhere. OPD 891.

Pharmaceutical chemist with M.S. and 16 years experience in control, research and production desires executive position where his experience will be valuable to a sound, well established and growing pharmaceutical concern. Give general information in inquiry. OPD 896.

Technical sales, or manufacturer's representative, age 33, graduate School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute. 1934, ten years of varied chemical sales and laboratory supply experience. OPD 862.

SERVICES OFFERED

New and modern equipment for quantity tube filling, also powder and liquids; the production of all types of tablets, expert coating. Two research laboratories, to handle all phases of chemical and biological assays, testing of materials, etc. Contract work a specialty. Lanteen Medical Laboratories, Inc., 900 N Franklin street, Chicago 10, Ill.

Professional Services

Analysis—Testing—Patents Formulations—Trademarks

(For further details see listings in OPD Green Book.)

Jerome Alexander
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Arlinco Research Laboratory, Inc.
333 West 52nd St., New York 19, N. Y.

Assn. of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, Inc.
50 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.

Johan Bjorksten, Ph.D.
185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Bureau of Chemistry
2 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

Di Cyan & Brown
12 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.

The Edwal Laboratories, Inc.
732 Federal St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Dr. J. Ehrlich
153 S. Doheny Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Ellis-Foster Company
4 Cherry St., Montclair, N. J.

Ralph L. Evans Associates
250 East 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y.

Food Research Laboratories, Inc.
48-14 33rd St., Long Island City 1, N.Y.

E. M. Laning Company
433 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington 11, N.J.

LaWall & Harrisson
1921 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Leberco Laboratories
36 Roosevelt Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

Molnar Laboratories
211 East 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.

James C. Munch
306 So. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.

Orthmann Laboratories, Inc.
647 W. Virginia St., Milwaukee, Wis.

W. S. Purdy Company, Inc.
18 Bridge St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc.
202 East 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.

Foster D. Snell, Inc.
303 Washington St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Stillwell & Gladding, Inc.
130 Cedar St., New York 6, N. Y.

Herbert Waterman
2100 Roselin Pl., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

Wiley & Company, Inc.
Calvert & Read Sts., Baltimore 2, Md.

Petroleum Products

—Continued from page 65

the aggregate in this area and the general position of prices for them is good. Material in these lines is moving spiritedly with the undertone generally firm.

Los Angeles, July 26.—Liquefied petroleum gases are moving in good volume in this area. Offerings have been liberal and buying interest well maintained.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—An extensive demand continues to absorb virtually all offerings in these waxes.

Paraffin—With the export and domestic requirements continuing to run well in excess of the current supply, there is little likelihood of a balancing of these two market factors until late in the coming Winter season. Producers of these waxes are still selling all the crude scale and refined grades they can turn out at the old OPA ceiling prices and, in some instances, at levels below these, although their products are now exempted from the new price controls.

Petrolatums—A keen demand continues to be noted for U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades of these petroleum jellies and producers still report themselves as somewhat behind in making deliveries. Prices are still being well maintained.

White Mineral Oils—Buying interest continues brick in these oils, with prices firmly held by both producers and all other suppliers.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum — Simultaneously with a notable expansion of the shipments of petroleum solvents by all-water routes from Gulf ports as well as from Pacific coast points into the North Atlantic seaboard, it has become evident that a considerable quantity of gasoline and fuel oil will soon be moved from Texas and the Mid-Continent field through the lately abandoned Big Inch and Little Big Inch pipelines. Two new private corporations have been formed for the operation of these mammoth pipelines, as soon as their bid is formally accepted by the War Assets Administration and as soon as these lines have been amplified by new facilities.

Gasoline—A spirited demand for low grade gasoline for early crop harvesting and for regular and premium grades needed by the rapidly expanding army of motorists is keeping the market for this motor fuel exceedingly strong. In the Central Michigan area, refiners have advanced their prices another quarter cent per gallon to a range of 7¼c-8¼c. per gallon for the regular grade and to 8¼c.-9¼c. for premium grades.

Lubricating Oil—A refiner in the Chicago area has advanced his prices for pale and red neutral grades one cent more per gallon.

Obituaries

—Continued from page 4

chemical concern of Prentice & Filter. Ten years later he joined John F. Lee & Co., also a supplier of naval stores, and then Edward H. Rowley Company, when Lee went out of business. In 1890 he became associated with F. S. Walton Company, manufacturer of neatsfoot and other animal oils, and was with this company for more than thirty years.

F. S. Walton eventually merged to form the present-day concern of Reilly, Whiteman & Walton Company, Conshohocken, Pa., for whom Mr. James acted as Philadelphia representative until the time of his death. In addition to these duties, for fifty-five year Mr. James acted as an independent chemical broker.

Mr. James was recognized in the world of sports and by the general public as an oarsman of international fame. He won numerous single races and was a member of the eight-oared shell that won the national championship in 1887.

Lancaster Morgan

Lancaster Morgan, from 1913 until 1926 treasurer of the General Chemical Company, New York, which later became part of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died in that city July 22. He was seventy-nine years old.

Mr. Morgan graduated from the Columbia school of mines in 1888 and joined his grandfather's chemical firm, James L. Morgan & Co., which later was consolidated with other chemical firms to become the General Chemical Company.

Horace C. Graves

Horace Cutler Graves, a member of the editorial staff of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, died unexpectedly July 23 in his home in Palisades Park, N. J. He was sixty-eight years old, a native of Brooklyn. He left a widow and a son.

Mr. Graves was educated at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Columbia University. He had spent almost fifty years in business journalism in the daily and trade press in the United States and Canada.

George E. Rathell

George E. Rathell, assistant to administrator of the production and marketing division of the Department of Agriculture, died in Washington July 20 of a heart disease. He was fifty-one years old. Mr. Rathell went to Washington in 1938 to direct the cotton loan program of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Dr. Clement S. Brimley, entomologist with the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, died of a heart attack in Raleigh, N. C., July 23. He was eighty-five years old.

Harold D. Deshon, president of Smithfield's Pure Food Company, Hamilton, N. Y., died of a heart attack in his automobile July 18.

Henry C. Fleischman, formerly with the Bayway, N. J., refinery of the Standard Oil Company for twenty years, died in Elizabeth, N. J., on July 18. He was sixty-nine years old.

Dr. V. C. Fritz, chief of research for the George H. Lee Company, manufacturer of medicinal preparations, Omaha, Neb., is dead, at the age of fifty-eight years.

Dr. Edward G. Huber, professor of public health practice and associate dean of the Harvard School of Public Health, died in his Boston office July 23. He was sixty-four years old.

A. M. Lindenfelser, secretary of the American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc., New York, died recently.

Sidney Matz, vice-president and director of Ex-Lax Inc., New York, who was killed when his plane crashed off the West Coast July 16, was buried July 25 in New York. He was forty-seven years old.

Mrs. Phoebe S. Sinclair, mother of Harry F. Sinclair, president of the Sinclair Oil Company, died in Pasadena, Cal., July 20. She was the widow of John Sinclair, a druggist.

Henry D. Wilson, founder of the Wilson Snyder Centrifugal Pump Company, Pittsburgh, and former president of the Pittsburgh Manufacturers Association, died in Pasadena, Cal., July 22. He was sixty-six years old.

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Corporation Earnings

Abbott Laboratories

	1946	1945
Net income 4 months, April 30	$3,249,390	.....
Per share	1.74	.....

Crown Zellerbach Corp.

Net income, year, April 30	7,824,983	$7,003,085
Per share	2.37	1.97

Ferro Enamel Corp.

Net income, 6 months, June 30	258,061	268,590
Per share	.88	1.15

Phillips Petroleum Co.

Net income, 6 months, June 30	8,002,179	14,578,405
Per share	1.63	2.96

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc.

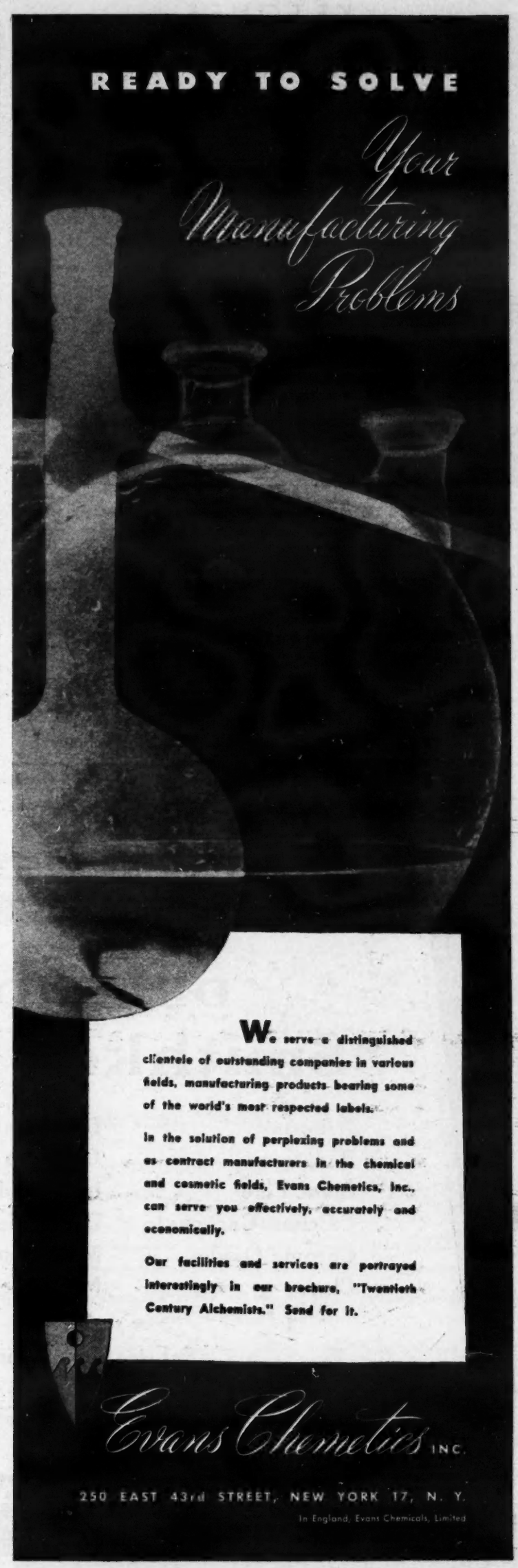
Net income, June 30 quarter	3,569,569	2,569,617
Per share	.96	.67

Sun Oil Co.

Net income, 6 months, June 30	4,360,212	11,672,439
Per share	1.21	3.67

Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co.

Net income, 6 months, June 30	3,555,400	3,103,726
Per share	1.81	1.61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Another Winner

FINE ORGANICS, INC., has been awarded the Certificate of Meritorious Achievement by the Navy for its development of GERM-I-TOL.
(Reprinted from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, July 1, 1946)

GERM-I-TOL

A highly potent antiseptic, and powerful deodorant, GERM-I-TOL is odorless, tasteless and non-toxic in recommended strengths. It is a quaternary ammonium compound and does not contain iodine, phenol or mercury.

WHAT IT DOES:

1. Cold sterilization of surgical instruments.
2. General disinfecting use (sick-room, dish pans, basins, garbage receptacles).
3. Disinfecting gas masks and other personal equipment.
4. Disinfecting clothing prior to laundering.
5. Disinfecting of wash rooms and toilets.
6. Fungicidal use.
7. Use with trisodium phosphate for cleaning.
8. Sterlization of intact skin.

It is also an indispensable adjunct in:

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b. Restaurants, Taverns, Soda Fountains.
c. Barber Shops and Beauty Parlors.
d. Schools, Hospitals, Theatres, Hotels, Homes.
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f. Poultry and Animal Farms.
g. Swimming Pools.
h. Citrus Fruits.

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Clays	Manganese Oxide	Tall Oil

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